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6 DECEMBER 1990



**FOREIGN  
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# ***JPRS Report***

# **Arms Control**

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# Arms Control

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## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **Overberg Test Site Launches Booster Rocket**

*MB1911133490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1252 GMT 19 Nov 90*

[Text] Pretoria, November 19 (SAPA)—Armcor's [Arms Corporation of South Africa] test site at Overberg near Bredasdorp in the western Cape has become qualified as a weapons test site with the launching of another booster rocket there on Monday [19 November], Armcor said in a statement.

The statement would not say how many previous rockets had been launched from there but the para-statal announced the launch of one on July 5 last year.

Armcor said tests previously carried out at St Lucia in Natal would now be conducted from the Overberg site.

The site at St Lucia has been closed and handed over to the Natal Parks Board.

### **Defense Forces, Armcor Deny Chemical Weapons Charge**

*MB2211135190 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
22 Nov 90 p 9*

[Unattributed report: "SADF and Armcor Deny Chemical Weapons Claim"]

[Text] Armcor [Armament Corporation of South Africa] and the SADF [South African Defence Force] have responded to a U.S.-Government report naming South Africa as one of 20 countries suspected of possessing or attempting to acquire chemical weapons.

The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's 1989 report on world military expenditures and arms transfers listed South Africa along with Libya, Israel, Syria, China and North Korea as "chemical weapons countries."

In a statement to THE STAR yesterday, an SADF spokesman said: "The SADF fully subscribed to the contents and prescriptions of the Geneva protocol restricting the use of lethal chemical weapons in war, and subsequent conventions and protocols in this regard."

Armcor said it had decided to investigate "defensive counter-measures" at the time when it was rumoured that chemical weapons were being used against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces in Angola.

"This consisted of, for example, protective clothing and the protection of vehicles such as the Rooikat armoured car with its internal pressure system."

**Conventional Arms Cuts in Europe Discussed**

HK2711151190 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese  
No 21, 1 Nov 90 pp 24-25

[Article by Mou Changlin (3664 7022 2651): "New Breakthroughs in Talks on European Conventional Arms Cuts"]

[Text] On 3 October, U.S. Secretary of State Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze met in New York and reached agreement on the fighter aircraft and nuclear arms verification issues that had remained on the agenda of the talks on reduction of conventional forces in Europe, thus clearing the last hurdle for a treaty-signing summit meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation of Europe to be held in Paris on 19 November.

**The Meeting That Broke the Deadlock**

Since it began on 9 March last year, CFE reduction talks consisted of six meetings. This meeting was the seventh as well as the last. In the early stages of the talks the two great military camps, after repeated bargaining and mutual compromises, had basically reached consensus on five of the six items on the reduction list (tanks, armored combat vehicles, artillery, helicopters, and the number of U.S. and Soviet troops based in Europe), leaving the verification and fighter aircraft issues to be the main divergence, with the latter, the combat aircraft, as the major hurdle against signing a treaty within this year. NATO believed since the Soviet ground-based naval air force was equipped with exactly the same fighter aircraft as the Air Force, the naval air force should be placed under the quota restrictions or verification would be impossible. The Soviet Union had insisted if its ground-based naval air force was included in the negotiations, the U.S. carrier-borne air force should be subject to the same restrictions in quantity. Neither side conceded on this point and talks were deadlocked.

The meeting of U.S. and Soviet sides this time broke the long stalemate and reached agreement on the following issues:

1. The Soviet Union agrees to restrictions on its ground-based naval fighter aircraft. According to foreign journal reports, the future treaty might adopt a solution that meets both sides halfway. Apart from a treaty reducing conventional arms, there will be a declaration of political terms under which the Soviet Union promises to place restrictions on its ground-based naval fighter aircraft.
2. Both sides reached agreement in principle on the verification issue, but specific details were not released.
3. Agreement was reached on postponing the issue of troop strength of other countries (including the number of troops for the now unified Germany) in connection with the amount of U.S. allied and Soviet allied troops stationed in Europe until the second stage of talks after signing the formal treaty.

4. In agreement with the Soviet Union, the United States will raise the limits for artillery and helicopters from 16,500 and 1,900 to 20,000 and 2,000.

As can be observed from the above agreements, both sides have yielded but the Soviet Union has done much more.

**Reasons Why Agreements Were Signed in a Hurry**

The main reasons why the U.S. and Soviet ministers met and were willing to make large concessions were:

1. Ensuring that a treaty will be signed within the year represents a common need for the United States and Soviet Union as both sides want to further develop "cooperative relations." When the CFE reduction talks began, the agreed goals of talks had been to deescalate the level of confrontation between the two great military camps and remove the capabilities of launching surprise assaults and massive attacks. With the political changes in East Europe, however, the realization of German unification, and the Soviet eventual military pullout from East Europe, the goals of U.S.-Soviet talks have changed. The United States now believes the Soviet military threat "is at its smallest since the World War II" and, in particular, in light of the recent Soviet position and attitude concerning the Gulf crisis, feels it is necessary to further develop U.S.-Soviet relations. The Soviet Union, for its part, has always viewed arms reduction talks as a path of easing East-West relations and procuring more Western economic aid now that it is faced with domestic economic difficulties, sharp ethnic conflicts, and prolonged social turmoil. For these reasons the CFE reductions talks are becoming more significant in political rather than military terms. If previous arms reduction talks have eased U.S.-Soviet relations, then the upcoming treaty signing will promote "cooperation" between the United States and the Soviet Union.

2. The treaty is the key for opening the door of CSCE head of state meeting. The forthcoming November CSCE summit meeting in Paris will discuss building a new European security structure, and the Soviet Union has placed great hope on this meeting, viewing it as the "watershed marking Europe's great transition from cold war to a new political era" and an excellent opportunity for popularizing its concept of a "common European home." Though not objecting to calling the summit meeting, the United States has pegged it to CFE reductions, claiming that if both sides fail to sign a conventional force reduction agreement, it would not attend the meeting. The U.S. and Soviet leaders reiterated when meeting in Washington this June: "The CFE reduction talks are an integral cornerstone for establishing new European relations and building the future European security structure." President Bush also stressed that, to accommodate the political changes in East Europe, the "military map will have to be redrawn." Obviously the United States wanted to exert pressure with these moves on the Soviet Union. And the Soviet Union, mindful

that the summit meeting should not suffer from a "mis-carriage," will have to make concessions.

**3. The United States and the Soviet Union are poised to reduce their troops stationed in Europe.** Although the CFE reduction talks have been going on for only for 19 months, developments have rendered many of the limits agreed upon hopelessly outdated. For instance, the original agreement reached by both sides on leaving 195,000 troops in Europe has become totally meaningless now that the Soviet Union has decided to pull out of all its troops from East Europe before 1995. As foreign arms control experts anticipate, if the treaty cannot be signed within this year as scheduled, six months later most of the agreements will have lost all significance.

**4. Most advanced weapons have already been moved out.** Both sides have agreed that weapons and facilities that exceed the limits should "be destroyed." But moving advanced weapons out of the zones bound by treaty restrictions or replacing them with old weapons from out of these zones before the treaty goes into effect, does not violate the treaty. The latest edition of "The Military Balance" published by the International Institute of Strategic Studies revealed that the Soviet Union had moved 7,000 new-type tanks to areas east of the Urals to escape treaty restrictions and, to reduce the burden of destroying weapons, had concentrated the 10,000 tanks slashed by the agreements, to be shipped out as scrap iron. The United States has also sold part of the slashed tanks in Europe to Third World countries and is prepared to replace old tanks stationed in Turkey with new ones.

#### The Characteristics of the Next Round of Talks

In order to meet the timetable of the CSCE summit meeting, the two sides have postponed all difficult problems to the second stage for solution. The United States and Soviet Union have agreed to start the second stage immediately after the first. The second stage will carry the following characteristics:

**1. Significant cuts in conventional forces in Europe.** Despite the significant cuts of two great military camps' conventional forces in Europe in the forthcoming first-stage treaty, Europe remains the area with the heaviest concentration of armed forces. The number of tanks allowed by the present treaty is still bigger than that in World War II in this areas. In view of the substantial political change in Europe, neither West nor East European countries would like such enormous military forces to remain in Europe. Therefore, apart from further cuts of U.S. and Soviet troops in Europe, European countries themselves will also significantly cut their military strength.

**2. The model and pattern of the talks will significantly change.** With the de facto breakup of the Warsaw Pact, there can hardly be the camp-versus-camp talks pattern in the second stage of the talks. On important issues East European countries will increasingly lean to the West, possibly resulting in a 21 country-versus-one (the Soviet

Union) talks pattern. The Soviet Union will find its position in the talks increasingly difficult and have less room to maneuver.

**3. Contradictions within the camps will become sharper.** As the line of difference that distinguishes the Eastern and Western camps grows blurred or even disappears, the countries will, in talks, abandon the traditional, camp-as-the-center concept in favor of one based on national security and interests when considering issues, particularly in the second stage of talks which will deal with troop reductions of respective countries, where there will be serious divergence among countries. Norway and Finland have recently expressed concern about the Soviet deployment in Kola Peninsula of a part of troops withdrawn from Europe and requested limitations be inserted in the treaty. There has yet been no consensus among Warsaw Pact countries on respective proportions of tanks, armored vehicles and artillery.

**4. The verification issue will be the focus of struggle from all sides.** As conventional arms reductions involves wideranging geographical areas, various arms and vast amounts of troops, verification will prove an extremely complicated and arduous job. The existing verification methods and technical means are definitely not able to cover all the areas, and loopholes are bound to occur, giving treaty-violating countries a chance. Therefore, after the treaty goes into effect, the focus of struggle from all sides will revolve around the verification issue.

#### 'Roundup' Views European Security Conference

OW2211210690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1556 GMT 22 Nov 90

["Roundup by Yang Qi: Europe Mingled With Prospect, Worries"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Paris, November 21 (XINHUA)—The three-day 34-nation summit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) closed today after signing the "Charter of Paris for a New Europe," declaring that "the era of confrontation and division of Europe has ended" and "Europe is liberating itself from the legacy of the past."

Just before the summit started, 22 nations of NATO and the Warsaw Pact issued a statement in Paris saying they are no longer "adversaries" and will establish "a new relation of partnership."

Europe, affected by two world wars and the cold war, is now witnessing the break-up of Yalta and entering a period of possible instability.

Europeans hope the summit will be a meeting of "carrying forward the cause and forging ahead into the future." But the blueprint of a new "mansion of Europe" has yet to be mapped out by the summit.

The participants stressed the three results of the European development, which involve the break-up of the

Yalta setup, German reunification and the signing of the conventional forces disarmament treaty between the two military blocs. These achievements are generally welcomed by the Europeans, the participants added.

However, the future "integrated, free, democratic, peaceful and prosperous" Europe described by heads of states attending the summit is more of a wish than a blueprint. The "Charter of Paris for a New Europe" does not give the shape and structure of the European mansion as a whole, not even the security structure which it is based on.

The Soviet Union favors a simultaneous transformation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, which involves the merging of the two organizations into one belonging to the CSCE.

But United States President George Bush and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher maintain that NATO is irreplaceable. Mrs. Thatcher said that it is impossible that NATO would further cut its defensive forces because, she said, security depends on a powerful defense inclusive of nuclear weaponry.

Meanwhile, smaller European countries call for greater strides on disarmament. Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson pointed out that even if the disarmament treaty signed at the summit is implemented, the remaining armed forces and weaponry in Europe will still surpass the need of conventional defense.

One of the vital elements concerning European security and future is the German issue. People inside and outside the CSCE can easily feel the prevailing awes and doubts over the newly unified country.

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl seemed to be well prepared for such feelings. He spoke at the summit by stating in a modest tone that Germany has been learning the lesson from history that Europe, particularly Germany, was once the center of a disaster worldwide.

While the threat of military conflicts within and outside CSCE has apparently reduced, the summit indicated an increasing possibility of economic friction. Speakers at the conference almost unanimously stressed economic cooperation among member states, regarding it important for preventing political fluctuation which could stem from an imbalance in economic development.

It is noticeable that the summit from beginning to end was overshadowed by the Gulf crisis. Most leaders expressed their anxiety over the issue. The possibility and feasibility of using military force against Iraq dominated bilateral meetings of the leaders outside the summit.

### **'Roundup' Discusses Multilateral Disarmament**

OW2411164690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1536 GMT 24 Nov 90

["Round-up by (Yang Yuehua): Multilateral Disarmament Beset With Difficulties"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, November 24 (XINHUA)—The current 45th session of the U.N. General Assembly has witnessed that despite some progress has been made in their bilateral talks on disarmament, the two superpowers still dispute with many other countries, particularly developing countries, on multilateral disarmament within the U.N. framework on certain key issues such as complete disarmament, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the prohibition of all nuclear tests and the destruction of chemical weapons.

Although the tension of the world situation is getting relaxed with the end of the cold war, as some speakers pointed out during the debate, the road of multilateral disarmament is still beset with obstacles.

### **So-Called "Globalization of Disarmament"**

Singing unprecedentedly the same tune this year, the United States and the Soviet Union advocated the so-called "globalization of disarmament," emphasizing regional and global disarmament, in an attempt to shirk responsibility onto others.

During the debate at the First Committee (political and security) of the assembly which has approved over 50 draft resolutions and decisions on disarmament, the Soviet representative said that the U.S. and the Soviet Union, "as the trailblazers of arms control, are now dramatically accelerating their pace." "However powerful the locomotive," the Soviet alleged, "it will not gain full speed so long as the rest of the train is held back by inertia."

American delegate Robert Lehman said that people should not suggest that "arms control is only about some other region's or country's arms but not their own," and that "we must move beyond the illusion that until distant visions of global disarmament have been realized we need do nothing in our immediate region."

The American emphasized that arms control "is not the exclusive responsibility nor the exclusive concern of the U.S. and the Soviet Union," and the Europe can not be "the only province of regional arms control."

However, many delegates of other countries pointed out that, with the joint effort of the international community, the confrontation between the superpowers has disappeared, some positive results have been achieved in all aspects of disarmament, but huge nuclear arsenals still exist. The two superpowers would have 90 per cent of the total nuclear weapons in the world even if they reduce their nuclear weapons by 50 per cent.

There is no sign of any substantial reduction so far. The intermediate-range missiles reduced by the two superpowers is "just a peak of an iceberg." At the same time, some new, more powerful weapon systems developed by them have been added to their arsenals.

#### **Comprehensive Ban on Test Still Far Away**

Many representatives stressed that, in order to realize the thorough elimination of nuclear arms, it is imperative for the nuclear powers to reach at an early date an agreement on comprehensive ban on nuclear test.

It is a common knowledge that complete nuclear disarmament would become an empty verbiage without an agreement on the comprehensive ban on nuclear test.

They pointed out that the 1963 Treaty of Partial Ban on Nuclear Test only prohibits tests conducted in the air, in the outer space and under water but not on underground tests. The total number of nuclear tests has not been substantially reduced since the treaty came into effect.

Explaining his country's position on the total ban of nuclear test, Lehman said that the U.S. must rely on upon nuclear weapons for deterrence, and therefore it must have a sensible nuclear test program "in order to ensure the highest safety, security and reliability standards." Otherwise, the American delegate said, his country's nuclear arsenals would not be reliable and the world stability would be eroded, instead of being enhanced.

The Soviet Union also emphasized that equal action should be taken by all states in banning nuclear tests.

The position taken by the nuclear superpowers has not only made the smaller and non-nuclear countries disappointed but also made it even more difficult to realize the goal of comprehensive ban on nuclear test.

#### **Vague Future of Elimination of Chemical Weapons**

Complete prohibition and thorough destruction of chemical weapons became one of the most important issues discussed this year in the committee.

It was widely believed during the debate that whether and when a breakthrough could be made depended, to a great degree, upon whether the two superpowers, which possess the largest chemical arsenals, command enough political will to discharge their special responsibility.

Contrary to the aspiration of most countries, a certain superpower rejected suggestions for complete destruction of all chemical arms, insisting that they have to keep part of their chemical weapon, and they would retaliate with chemical weapons if they are attacked by such a weapon.

Such position with regard to chemical arms becomes the main obstacle to chemical disarmament. Therefore it is impossible for the world to reach, at an early date, an agreement on complete prohibition and thorough destruction of chemical weapons.



## AUSTRALIA

**French Nuclear Test 'Disappointed' Canberra***BK2211022690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0216 GMT  
22 Nov 90*

[Text] Canberra, November 22 (AFP)—France “deeply disappointed” Australia by exploding a nuclear bomb in French Polynesia hours after Foreign Minister Gareth Evans completed his first official visit there, the government said Thursday.

The Australian Seismological Centre here reported that an underground explosion took place at Mururoa Atoll, site of the French atomic research centre, at 1700 GMT Wednesday. The explosion, the sixth monitored this year, had “an estimated body-wave magnitude of 5.6,” Seismologist Ken Muirhead said, and a yield of between 20 and 80 kilotonnes of TNT.

Trade Negotiations Minister Neal Blewett, who is acting foreign minister during Mr. Evans' current tour of six Pacific countries, said:

“It is particularly disappointing that the latest test should have been carried out within hours of the departure of Senator Evans from Papeete following his first official visit to French Polynesia.”

“During his visit, Senator Evans reiterated Australia's strong opposition to France's nuclear testing programme.”

Before he left Papeete, capital of French Polynesia, at 0100 GMT Wednesday, Mr. Evans said nuclear testing in the Pacific was “the only discordant note” in Australia's relations with France. But it was “a major item on the agenda,” he added.

Mr. Blewett said it was “deeply disappointing that the French nuclear tests programme continues in 1990 in the face of the strong and widespread opposition of the states of the region.”

Wednesday's explosion occurred one week after another nuclear test at Fangataufa, an uninhabited atoll close to Mururoa.

Earlier this month, an Australian television report said French authorities had moved their test site to Fangataufa because Mururoa was no longer able to withstand the shocks of underground blasts. The report, carried by the government-funded channel SBS, was made during the first visit to Mururoa by a non-French television crew, at the invitation of French Prime Minister Michel Rocard.

**Evans: France Should Consider Tests in Paris***BK2211035090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0344 GMT  
22 Nov 90*

[Excerpt] Nuku'Alofa, November 22 (AFP)—France could consider carrying out its nuclear tests in Paris

rather than the Pacific, Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said here Thursday.

Mr. Evans was speaking to reporters after his first official visit to French Polynesia, where France conducted a nuclear test hours after his departure on Wednesday.

Mr. Evans, in Tonga on the continuation of a Pacific tour, said he had been forewarned about the blast, the sixth and final explosion scheduled for this year. “It is very disappointing news indeed that the French have come forward with another test, as they indicated to me that yesterday that they would,” he said. “If the French tests are as safe as they say they are, why can't they be carried out in Provence (southern France) or the suburbs of Paris?”

The Australian Seismological Centre in Canberra reported earlier that an underground explosion occurred at Mururoa Atoll, site of the French atomic research centre, at 1700 GMT Wednesday. It was also announced in Paris. [passage omitted]

## FRENCH POLYNESIA

**More Trade With Australia, Nuclear Tests Viewed***BK2111080490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0742 GMT  
21 Nov 90*

[Text] Papeete, November 20 (AFP)—French Polynesian and Australian officials Tuesday expressed hopes for greater two way trade despite differences on nuclear tests in the French Pacific territory.

Visiting Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans told reporters that Canberra's anti-nuclear testing stance would not harm relations with the French territory, granted internal autonomy in 1984.

Phosphate mining, processed food and pearl sales could boost the territory's trade in the region with Australian help, he said.

Territory president Alexandre Leontieff said that disputes about nuclear testing at Mururoa Atoll were with Paris not the administration at Papeete. “I said to Mr. Evans that even if there are problems between France and Australia, it's not sufficient reason not to have good relations with the local government,” he said in an interview.

Mr. Evans, Canberra's first foreign minister to visit here, said that Papeete would not suffer because of the nuclear testing on Mururoa, about 1,200 kilometres (750 miles) south east of here. “The only discordant note that exists with France and French territories in the region relates of course to the continuing nuclear testing program,” he said. “I don't think it can be said to be an issue that does any harm to relations between Australia and French Polynesia. In terms of the relationship with France it's a

continuing irritant but generally speaking Australia's bilateral relationship with France is better today than it has been for a long time."

Australia protests whenever a nuclear test is carried out in the territory, the most recent being last week.

Mr. Evans also met with French High Commissioner Jean Montpezat and opposition political party leaders, many of whom oppose nuclear testing here. He had offered "moral and philosophical encouragement" in pursuit of that cause, he said.

Mr. Evans said that Canberra would help market Polynesian exports and the territory would hold a trade exhibition in the southern city of Melbourne next year.

An Australian trade delegation just visited French Polynesia and Newmont mining's attempts to open a phosphate mine here were progressing, he said.

Last year Australian exports to French Polynesia totalled 68 million Australian dollars (52 million U.S.) while it only imported 300,000 dollars (230 million U.S.) in return.

## JAPAN

**Signing of NATO-Warsaw Pact Treaty Welcomed**  
*OW1911115490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 19 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, November 19 (KYODO)—Japan welcomed the signing of a Conventional Forces Treaty Monday between NATO and Warsaw Pact leaders and implicitly expressed a hope that it will have positive ramifications in the Asia-Pacific region. A Foreign Ministry statement hailing the accord also said that the security of the West, including Japan, "is indivisible."

The statement was issued after the conclusion earlier in the day of the treaty of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), which was signed in Paris by the leaders of 22 nations during the holding of a 34-nation summit meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The statement reiterated Japan's view of itself as a "member of the West" which has consistently supported NATO efforts aimed at balancing or reducing conventional forces in Europe. "The Government of Japan will continue to follow closely how the situation related to the CFE treaty will influence the security in other regions outside Europe from the standpoint that the security of the West is indivisible," it said.

Japan, whose security is guaranteed by its alliance with the United States, has consistently rejected Soviet calls for bilateral or regional talks on conventional arms reductions and confidence-building measures in the Asia-Pacific region, calling on Moscow to instead undertake further unilateral reductions.

**Defense Agency Researching Fuel-Air Explosives**  
*OW2411102190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0936 GMT 24 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, November 24 (KYODO)—A Defense Agency institute is researching an aerosol bomb widely branded as inhumane because of its massive destructive power, sources close to the agency said Saturday.

The so-called fuel air explosive (FAE) works by spreading a cloud of napalm-like liquid that incinerates the target in a ball of flame. It was used by the United States in Vietnam to clear helicopter landing strips in the jungle.

The agency said it is only researching basic aspects of the FAE and has no plans to develop the weapon. The FAE is said to be seven times as destructive as the same amount of trinitrotoluene (TNT).

According to a report released at a recent meeting at the agency's Technical Research and Development Institute, the research team has confirmed the power of a new fuel material suitable for the weapon in the laboratory. The report said that, although the research is in its first stage, it is expected to make rapid progress.

A ban on FAE has been proposed at U.N.-related disarmament talks because of its massive killing power.

## SOUTH KOREA

**North's Nuclear, Other Weapons Development Viewed**  
*SK1511131790 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 14 Nov 90 p 2*

[Editorial: "Is North Korea Still Preparing To Start War"]

[Text] Despite the worldwide trend toward disarmament and detente, there are far too many troops and arms of North and South Korea combined on the Korean peninsula that exceed what is required for self-defense purposes. The combat strength of these troops and arms is 80 times as great as that during the Korean war, and if a war should break out under these circumstances, the casualties in one week would reach some 2.4 million. If the war should continue for over one month, the casualties would be 5 million and 80 percent of all facilities would be destroyed.

These are far from fictitious figures or mere assumptions. This is based on the "war game" written in the recently published Defense White Paper based on the numerical analysis and appraisal on the basis of the combat strength of the two sides and the results of past wars. Whichever side should start the war, if another war should break out, the result would be complete devastation and destruction of both sides.



Who will be the one to provoke war? In view of the military confrontation and military strength between North and South Korea to date, we can reach a conclusion that it is North Korea that can wage a preemptive strike against the other side and start a war at any time. This assertion is objectively accepted as logical by the military analysis organizations at home and abroad.

According to a foreign press report, North Korea is preparing a second round of tests of its new guided missile capable of attacking the entire area of South Korea and a southern section of Japan. Moreover, the missile is capable of carrying a nerve gas warhead, a high efficiency bomb, or a scatter bomb. As the source of this report is a U.S. information source, the information becomes more reliable, leading us to be all the more alarmed on the nuclear threat from North Korea.

That North Korea will manufacture and possess nuclear bombs sooner or later is a "fact" confirmed internationally quite a while ago. It is known that North Korea began to build a second set of large scale of facilities near the large-size nuclear reactor for research purposes in Yongbyon in North Pyongan Province in the early 1980's which is now nearing completion. It was also confirmed last spring that North Korea was building two launch sites near the DMZ which appeared to be designed to test a new ballistic missile.

U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney also confirmed this, and warned, while testifying at a Congressional hearing, that North Korea's nuclear development is threatening the security in Northeast Asia. If the said preparation for tests is related to what Secretary Cheney mentioned, it means that North Korea will be able to complete its deployment of nuclear warhead-carrying missiles for actual combat by next year.

North Korea's military strength is 990,000 troops as of now in 1990, which is 1.5 times larger than that of the ROK which has 655,000 troops. Besides, North Korea began research and production of chemical, biological, and radiological weapons in the early 1960's, and it has now organized chemical platoons up to the regimental level, intensifying exercises for them.

It is true that arms control or disarmament is being actively discussed on the Korean peninsula now, owing to the developments in the international situation. North Korea also proposed several positive proposals in connection with the disarmament issue between the North and the South. It has been reported that the issue of signing a nuclear safeguard agreement was a subject of discussion in the preliminary negotiation for the establishment of relations between North Korea and Japan. The problem is the North's nuclear development and trial. North Korea is acting differently at heart from what it pretends to be on the surface.

If North Korea should really wish to prevent war for the peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula and become a responsible member of the international community, it should change its attitude which is different

on the surface and at heart. It should clarify its position concerning the development of nuclear weapons in the first place.

### **Minister Rejects Soviet Denuclearization Proposal**

*SK2411060390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0524 GMT 24 Nov 90*

[Text] Seoul, November 24 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said Saturday a Soviet proposal for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula was "impractical" without a security guarantee by the surrounding powers. "It is impractical to make only the Korean peninsula nuclear free without a consensus and guarantee by the surrounding powers and consideration in general of the situation in Northeast Asia. Those countries presumably have deployed many nuclear weapons," Choe said.

He was commenting on a statement Thursday by an aide to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that the Soviet Union would seek denuclearization of Korea. Vadim Medvedev, a member of the Soviet Presidential Council, speaking before a group of Korean entrepreneurs, also said the Soviet Union would withdraw 200,000 troops from Asia by 1992 and asked the United States to do the same from Korea.

"In the circumstances, as delivery systems for nuclear weapons are developing rapidly, it should be noted that the political will to use them remains the key rather than whether a nation possesses them," Choe said.

The foreign minister said Medvedev's speech, delivered during a breakfast meeting organized by the Korea-USSR Economic Association and the Korea-USSR Business Club, was "nothing new." He noted that a similar theme was aired by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in a speech in Vladivostok Sept. 4 and in an article in the Soviet Government daily IZVESTIA Oct. 2.

On President No Tae-u's visit to Moscow next month, Choe said it could be a turning point for unification of the Korean peninsula as it would induce North Korea to enter the global currents and reform.

### **Soviet Sparks Nuclear-Free Korea Discussion**

*SK2811034290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Nov 90 p 6*

[Editorial: "Bid for Nuclear-Free Korea"]

[Text] Debate over the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula has come to the surface of late as part of arms reduction proposals by South and North Korea. The question, raised as a topic by strategists and scholars concerned, has now become a subject of formal discussion by the government and the political parties, thus drawing attention of the public as well.

The North Korean regime first took issue with the presence of the U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea, linking it to its signing of a nuclear non-proliferation agreement. Pyongyang argued that it was ready to sign the accord, if an on-the-spot inspection of the American nuclear arms or facilities were permitted.

But the issue is complicated, as the existence of U.S. nuclear weapons has been neither confirmed nor denied by the Korean and American governments. Accordingly, the denuclearization dispute has developed just on the assumption of its presence here in the South.

The matter was again touched off recently by remarks of Vadim Medvedev, a Soviet Presidential Council member, who paid a visit to Seoul last week. During his meeting with Korean politicians, businessmen and scholars, Medvedev asserted that the Korean peninsula should be nuclear free for the sake of peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region.

The Soviet official, an influential aide to President Mikhail Gorbachev, went on to reveal that his government has consulted with Seoul and Washington on turning the Korean peninsula into a non-nuclear zone, noting that the Soviet Union is willing to become a guarantor to this, along with other nuclear powers.

With these there is perhaps no reason to reject the denuclearization of Korea as a subject of negotiations between the countries concerned, as part of the current world-wide arms reduction talks between the two super-powers and Eastern and Western blocs. At the same time, it is doubtful whether the Seoul government has been consulted adequately in connection with this process.

Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung, subsequently, came up with a negative response to the Soviet proposal, saying that it is impossible for the surrounding powers to guarantee security in consideration of the political situation in Northeast Asia.

Marking a sharp contrast with the foreign minister's statement, main opposition leader Kim Tae-chung contended that the denuclearization bid should be given positive consideration, on the grounds that this will help ease tension on the peninsula and counter a Pyongyang excuse for producing nuclear weapons.

Kim shares Medvedev's view that the measure would contribute to stability and peace in Korea. But Kim, who has often expressed progressive views with regard to North Korea, seems to have virtually ignored the fact this means agreeing with Pyongyang's call for the withdrawal of nuclear arms from the South.

Certainly, a nuclear-free Korea is most ideal and a desirable goal in the long run, but reality is not compatible with it, insofar as North Korea's bellicose strategy against the South remains unchanged. In this connection, we are inclined to stand behind Foreign Minister Choe's remarks that denuclearization itself cannot be opposed but that nuclear weapons are a war deterrent.

The nuclear-free zone proposal is surely fascinating but risky under the present circumstances in that Pyongyang has yet to cast off its long-standing strategy of the reunification of Korea by force or revolutionary means. At the same time, the matter should not be subject to haggling by the United States and the Soviet Union over global strategy in possible disregard of the peculiar situation on the Korean peninsula.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

**Soviet Troop Withdrawal From Slovakia in Progress***LD2111132790 Prague CTK in English 2328 GMT  
20 Nov 90*

[Text] Bratislava, November 20 (CTK)—Two trains, each consisting of 35 wagons fully loaded with Soviet military equipment, left Komarno, south Slovakia, for the USSR this evening.

Some 800 Soviet Army soldiers and officers are to leave the town after withdrawal of ammunition and military hardware is completed.

Major General Gennadiy Propashchev, the deputy chief of staff of the central group of Soviet troops, told CTK today that some 62 per cent of the Soviet soldiers and officers have left Czechoslovakia until today and 80 per cent of the tanks, all helicopters and approximately 70 per cent of hardware were withdrawn. The last Soviet soldier should leave Slovakia before Christmas.

## HUNGARY

**Soviet Army Regiment 'Unexpectedly' Withdrawn***LD2011230890 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT  
20 Nov 90*

[Text] Budapest, 20 November (MTI)—The Soviet Southern Army Group has unexpectedly withdrawn its reconnaissance regiment from Nyiregyhaza more than six months ahead of schedule. The unit returned to the Soviet Union at the weekend.

The former Soviet military buildings and officer's flats passed into the possession of the local mayor's office.

The premature pullout of Soviet troops from Nyiregyhaza was initiated this spring by the previous city council. The request was, however, rejected on the grounds that, as the soldiers have to reload various armaments in Zahony, they cannot leave before June 1991. The Soviets have so far refused to account for the unexpected decision.

**Defense Ministry on Soviet Troop Withdrawal***AU2111102290 Budapest MTI in English 1152 GMT  
20 Nov 90*

[Text] Budapest, 20 November (MTI)—The 20 November issue of the socialist daily NEPSZABADSAG carried a statement from Colonel Gyorgy Keleti, spokesman of the Hungarian Ministry of Defence, in answer to the statement on 16 November by the Soviet Embassy in Budapest. The Soviet statement objects to Lieutenant General Antal Annus' account made in the foreign affairs committee of parliament on issues related to the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

"Lieutenant General Annus has painted a correct picture of the Soviet troop withdrawal situation," Colonel Keleti said. "He did not 'attempt to shift responsibility for the lack of progress in the talks onto the Soviet side'. On the one hand, he welcomed the fact that the withdrawal was proceeding according to schedule, and on the other hand, he stated that there had been no progress in the financial field since the signing of the agreement on troop withdrawals.

"I think, a series of talks, in which one side merely 'expresses readiness to discuss Hungarian complaints in connection with ecological damage, and the rent of the facilities used by the Southern Army Group' cannot be regarded as constructive.

"In the course of talks, we did not only complain about the problems, but put forward our own claims for compensation, that we wish to be taken into account financially, and we will do the same in future, even while the facilities are being handed over. We are sure that this is the only way to make a proper settlement.

"We consider it very positive that, according to the statement, 'the Soviet Union has a vested interest in the soonest possible solution of this issue, and in making mutually acceptable decisions.'

"The statement carried by the press contained other issues and solutions related to the economic aspect of the troop withdrawal. The issue of joint ventures, or that of unauthorized demolitions, is to be discussed by economic experts.

"We also welcome publicity in these questions because we are sure that this will aid progress. Details, however, should stay within the scope of negotiations rather than be laid out in newspapers.

"I also wish to emphasize that an account given in parliament cannot be judged on the basis of a short newspaper report," the spokesman concluded.

**Defense Ministry Official Views Budget Cuts***LD2511215790 Budapest Television Service  
in Hungarian 1800 GMT 25 Nov 90*

[Interview with Antal Annus, administrative state secretary in the Defense Ministry, and Imre Mecs, Alliance of Free Democrats deputy, by unidentified reporter, with introduction by announcer; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers may still be going on now. [passage omitted] The government has to reduce enormous sums to acceptable levels. Thrift applies to virtually every area in our changing world, and no less to defense. As we read the other day, however, instead of the 61.5 billion forints requested by the Defense Ministry, the government proposed a 42.5-billion budget for the coming year.

According to the experts, however, this puts a question mark on the Army's ability to function.

[Reporter] It is a curious contradiction of interests: Hungary's defense and the reduction of military expenditures. According to some opinions, the surrounding countries are militarily much stronger than we are. In that case, what kind of defense concept can we discuss?

[Annus] A defense concept which at the level of sufficient defense guarantees the country that it will be able to shore up its independence, its sovereignty, credibly, credibly also in this sense, that if in the final result political and other means are not sufficient and it is not possible to avoid such a situation—because the maximum effort ought to be aimed at this [sentence as heard]. Furthermore, it is necessary to avoid such situations, and then this armed force will show others in a credible way that it is not worth committing aggression against our country. It would cause too many sacrifices. As the last resort, this defense, this armed force, has to secure sufficient time for the possibility of political steps to be taken from every possible direction.

[Mecs] I think that the Army is merely a part of our defense doctrine. Many other efforts have to form a much bigger part of it—first and foremost foreign political efforts, internal political efforts, friendship with neighboring countries, and cooperation. These things always weigh much more in the balance. We agree that we need an army guaranteeing a minimal but sufficient defense, which, fitted into our international defense doctrine and security systems, can guarantee the country's sovereignty. On the other hand, however, we also have to take into account the fact that the country's economy is in an extremely bad situation. Every citizen and every organization will have to make many sacrifices in the near future—material sacrifices—and defense, no matter how important it is, cannot be left out of this either.

[Reporter] Have the numbers in the Army greatly declined?

[Annus] The membership in the Army has decreased from nearly 106,000 to only 80,000 soldiers. What this means, on the other hand, is that the quality should be improved, not only in the officers but also in military technology.

[Reporter] Is there money for this?

[Annus] Taking into account the inflationary factor, which could be 30 percent or perhaps even more, according to some, and also taking into account the fact that in connection with the transition to dollar accounting, we will have to pay more than three times the present prices for the various indispensable spare parts and repairs obtained from the Soviet Union and elsewhere; this could be a budget of around 60 billion forints. Recognizing precisely those difficulties about which Imre Mecs was also talking, which are real difficulties, the decision must be made that the Hungarian Army will have to be even smaller than planned. Even if disarmament also affects the professional staff to a

significant extent, therefore, it will definitely call for further billions, which this budget in no way includes. The government would also have to be able to find these expenditures somewhere.

[Reporter] Where will this disarmament stop? In other words, what is the bottom number?

[Annus] This number will in practice have to be determined now, when it has been decided how much the defense budget will be. This is now....

[Reporter, interrupting] Eighty thousand? How much?

[Annus] The numbers in the Hungarian Army presently total just under 80,000. This is almost 40,000 fewer than two years ago.

[Reporter] Are we going to stop there?

[Annus] We cannot stop. Depending on the budget, it is possible that we will have to go beyond the original reduction.

[Reporter] How much is that?

[Annus] At the moment it is not possible to say, because we do not even know how much we will be getting for the forint. There is a wide area of compromise; within this, first and foremost, the government has to compromise. The proportions of the budget will have to be determined within the government, among the portfolios; after that, the parliament, or rather the parliamentary committee, can deal with it. We can only say initially that those amounts which Defense Minister Lajos Fur requested earlier—that is, the 75 billion [forints]—can certainly not be met; on the other hand, the current year's amount, the 40 billion, is definitely not enough. The compromise will have to be found between these two figures. The problem is that we have to change the system both in doctrine and fact in the Armed Forces' background. Until now we have been a full part of the Warsaw Pact; we had to adapt to the armed force of the Soviet Union. This brought with it many complications and will do so in the future as well. We have to make a change. Now, as a matter of fact, the Army will need more money than usual to perform its tasks. On the other hand, however, we have to say and we have to see that there can be no question of a significant development this year, only of a minimum extent of development; furthermore, we would set as the main target only that the Army has to guarantee and salvage its skilled human material.

[Reporter] Up to now, though, the country did have a sense of security because we belonged to the Warsaw Pact. No matter what might have happened, there was still the possibility—the Soviet Army was here, in other words—it would defend us.

[Annus] I do not agree with you that we would have been secure. We were secure against a fictitious enemy, who, on the other hand, was afraid of us. It is common knowledge, is it not, that within NATO our enemy was Italy, and it was Italy that we would have had to confront and fight. The armed system also evolved in such a way,

and the weapons were located—or to use a military term, dislocated—in a way which would allow us to fight against this imagined enemy. The Soviet Army stationed here did not and does not offer any security whatsoever against any other kind of attack, which I would actually like to totally exclude from these speculations.

I believe it is very important that the Soviet Army should leave, and it is very important that Hungary should find her full security within a united European security system. Until then, however, this has to be created with neighboring countries through bilateral agreements and measures which strengthen our confidence. The neighboring countries are in a similar or worse economic situation than us. It is also in their primary interest to think in exactly the same way. This would have to be recognized and they would have to be informed of this as well—that we are in the same boat and we ought to reduce, together and mutually, our expenditures in this direction. In that case the atmosphere of trust will also be strengthened and we can stabilize our security at a lower level.

## POLAND

### Ministry Denies Soviet Troop Transit Agreement

LD2211214590 Warsaw PAP in English 1927 GMT  
22 Nov 90

[Text] Warsaw, November 22—Following recent reports in Soviet and Polish mass media on the alleged settlements on

the transit of Soviet troops to be withdrawn from the former East Germany via Poland, the Polish Foreign Ministry announced today that no decisions on the issue have been made yet.

The Polish Government told the Soviet authorities on November 15 that the mass transit of Soviet troops through Poland should be regulated in a treaty, the Ministry said.

The Polish side is to propose a draft of such a treaty by the end of November.

The Polish Government will accept only safe terms of the transit, with full compensation in convertible currencies of all expenses on the Polish side. Poland will supervise the transit and will allow no dangerous materials to be transported through her territory.

In another development the Foreign Ministry explained that it is too premature yet to talk about a treaty on cooperation between Poland and the U.S.

The ministry said that THE WASHINGTON TIMES report of November 20 was untrue and if such a treaty were to be signed in future, in no way would it relate to Poland's relations with any of her neighbours.

## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

### Central American Security Body Meets in Honduras

#### Participants Disagree on Goals

PA2411024190 Panama City ACAN in Spanish  
1845 GMT 23 Nov 90

[Text] The Central American Security Commission, composed of deputy foreign ministers and military advisers, began its third annual meeting in Honduras today, and warned that it is planning to reduce the "excess" number of soldiers and weapons rather than to demilitarize the region.

The meeting, which will end tomorrow, is headed by deputy foreign ministers Hernan Castro (Costa Rica), Ricardo Orlando Valdivieso (El Salvador), Mario Hugo Rosa (Guatemala), Ernesto Leal (Nicaragua), and Jaime Guell (Honduras).

The meeting is also being attended by the deputy defense ministers from the region. The special observers are UN representative Frances Vendrell, and OAS representative Mario Gonzalez.

When inaugurating the meeting, Guell said that the commission's main goal is to ensure a military balance in the region, promote defensive armed forces, and eliminate unnecessary military spending.

"It is a mistake to think that we are seeking to demilitarize the region because that would only bring instability and the possibility of new conflicts," the Honduran deputy foreign minister said.

The Honduran idea, supported by the Governments of El Salvador and Guatemala, is not shared by the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Governments. Costa Rica and Nicaragua favor a gradual demilitarization of the region.

Guell criticized those who view the armed forces as "unproductive," and said that "only if they continue to protect us can our societies prosper."

There are currently some 170,000 soldiers in Central America. This number does not include the Salvadoran and Guatemalan rebel forces that number approximately 10,000 fighters.

The commission is responsible for drafting some agreements, as well as deciding on the number of soldiers and weapons in the region, which will be discussed at the upcoming Central American summit scheduled for 15-16 December in Costa Rica.

#### Agreement on Arms Verification

PA2511040190 Panama City ACAN in Spanish  
2305 GMT 24 Nov 90

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 November (ACAN-EFE)—The Security Commission of the Central American peace

accords agreed today in Tegucigalpa to create a mechanism for the verification of weapons inventories, and to increase the number of soldiers operating in conjunction with the United Nations and the OAS.

The region's deputy foreign ministers and deputy defense ministers, who are members of the Security Commission, pointed out that the Salvadoran guerrillas' armed actions "constitute an obstacle" to their mandate. They emphasized the need for UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to "personally conduct the necessary negotiations" with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] for a prompt cease-fire in El Salvador.

In the Security Commission's third meeting, which opened yesterday and closed today, it was also agreed to ask the United Nations to increase the number of the UN Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) so its verification activities can be "more effective."

The concluding document, signed in Tegucigalpa, pointed out that ONUCA should improve its communications with the armed forces and foreign ministers of Central America, improve or acquire the necessary communications systems to carry out its work, and install radar equipment for air, ground, and maritime surveillance.

The document also proposed to strengthen ONUCA's presence and verification activities at borders and customs checkpoints, improve cooperation with each country's intelligence agencies, and increase the number of transportation vehicles and personnel trained to carry out the assignments.

The commission agreed to take an inventory of military installations, soldiers, and armaments of the military and security forces in Central America.

The Security Commission will meet again on 26 February in Managua, where the military inventories of the region's countries should be presented.

The Security Commission condemned "the indiscriminate use of rudimentary antipersonnel mines and other explosive devices used by unconventional forces" because they constitute a threat against the civilian population.

The commission members also agreed to ask the UN secretary general for international assistance and support in defusing the land mines planted in the region, and to propose a mechanism of disarming civilians, in accordance with each country's internal legislation.



**Arms Reductions Debate**

PA2511133490 Panama City ACAN in Spanish  
0010 GMT 25 Nov 90

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 November (ACAN-EFE)—Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Valdivieso said today in Tegucigalpa that a reduction in his country's Army "is complicated," and could occur only when the guerrillas cease their attacks.

The diplomat stressed that "we continue to have an enemy (the guerrilla) who destroys our economy, so the Army cannot be reduced because it must fight the enemy."

Valdivieso, chief of the Salvadoran delegation that participated in the third meeting of the Security Commission of the Central American Peace Accords, also claimed that Nicaragua continues to supply weapons to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) guerrillas.

The Salvadoran rebels are using "SAM-2" and "SAM-14" missiles which "are not made in any Latin American country and concern us because they endanger peace," he added.

Valdivieso's statements were refuted by Lieutenant Colonel Ricardo Wheelock, chief of the Nicaraguan Army intelligence directorate. Wheelock, in a strong and angry tone, said "that is outrageous."

"It is insane to try to implicate Nicaragua, or accuse it of sending arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas," he added.

Wheelock explained that the Nicaraguan Army "cannot give any type of arms to any other country or organizations," according to orders from the Soviet Union.

Wheelock said that "no arms from the Nicaraguan Army have been used in another country, and none will be used without the Soviet Union's authorization." The Soviet Union has supplied the Nicaraguan military with weapons throughout the past decade.

On another topic, the Salvadoran deputy foreign minister said that the statements made by a group of 40 attorneys who represent the Jesuit's Community in the United States are "false and unfounded." The lawyers claim that there is "strong circumstantial evidence" that implicates Salvadoran Defense Minister Colonel Rene Ponce in the murder of six Jesuits in November of 1989.

Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Hugo Rosal told ACAN-EFE that the Security Commission did not condemn the violence in his country because it is different from the war in El Salvador.

Rosal added that "in El Salvador there is an armed conflict, while in the case of Guatemala there are armed actions outside the law that we expect will subside through dialogue."

The third meeting of the Security Commission ended today with the signing of a document in which the

Central American deputy foreign and defense ministers agreed to create a military inventory mechanism with the participation of the United Nations and the OAS.

**CPPS Protests Muroroa Atoll Nuclear Test**

PY2411162090 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0152 GMT  
24 Nov 90

[Text] Santiago de Chile, 23 November (EFE)—The Permanent South Pacific Commission (CPPS), which is made up of Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru, today protested a new French nuclear test in the Muroroa atoll. This is the second nuclear explosion this month, and the sixth of the year.

The communique issued by the CPPS states: "It is disconcerting to see that these nuclear explosions are still taking place just three days after the signing of the memorable Paris Treaty to substantially reduce armed forces in Europe and despite the fact that the so-called 'cold war' has ended."

The communique, which is signed by CPPS Secretary General Teodoro Bustamante, emphasizes that this commission "in keeping with the intensified effort to strengthen peace and general disarmament, urgently demands the immediate and definitive end to these worrisome nuclear tests in Oceania."

**CHILE****Rocket Symposium Begins in Santiago**

PY2111122690 Santiago Radio Chilena Network  
in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 90

[Text] Military Industries chief Fernando Ormazabal has said that the Chilean Military Industries will soon be capable of producing rockets to complement artillery weapons and which are vital for modern Armies. He said this today following the opening of the first Rocket and Missile Symposium which will last three days. The symposium is being held in the Military Geographic Institute with the participation of Army, Navy, and Air Force representatives, and foreign guests.

Ormazabal said that the Ray Project [Proyecto Rayo] for building rockets will allow us to optimize our resources and to sell our weapons to other countries in the near future.

**CUBA****Commentary on Paris Security, Cooperation Summit**

FL2111174390 Havana Radio Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1255 GMT 21 Nov 90

["Our Opinion" commentary written by Jose Armas and read by Roberto Canela]

[Text] The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe ended in Paris today. The top leaders of the

United States, Canada, and every European country, except Albania, met in a atmosphere of collective understanding. Points of agreement were made during the summit by statesmen from countries which, up to a very short time ago, were separated by irreconcilable differences. It is said that this is the prelude of a new era of trust and peace for the European Continent.

The Warsaw Pact is dying but it tells the NATO countries that it is no longer an adversary and offers mutual friendship. It is known that the fate of the Warsaw bloc is its disappearance, but there is uncertainty regarding NATO. President Bush insisted in May on the importance of expanding and strengthening NATO. Bush said this bloc is a vital element for U.S. presence in Europe and for the crucial role it should play in directing and stabilizing the changes that have taken place. Nevertheless, one of the turning points of the summit was the signing of the first treaty for the reduction of conventional weapons since World War II.

The agreement provides for the deactivation of 100,000 tanks, planes, helicopters, and artillery units. Mitterrand said the summit marked the end of an epoch. Bush asserted that the beginning of a new world order is emerging. In a few words, apparently, Europeans should feel happy. That is, only the Europeans.

The Third World and Latin America also have a view of the conference. It can be stated objectively and without bitterness that for the Third World countries there is neither cooperation, nor security, peace, humanitarian gestures, development, and not even hope. In order for peace, as well as the benefits of its effects, to reach everyone it has to be universal.

It was said that the cold war ended in Europe, but for Latin America and the Third World as a whole, war continues to exist, and not exactly the cold war. [For example, in] Panama, Guatemala, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Middle East, Liberia, Rwanda, Angola, and South Africa. It would be cynical to speak of security, peace, and cooperation for the peoples of those nations. Eight of the creditors of the unpayable Latin American foreign debt are members of the European Community. The region owes the European Continent \$100 billion, 200 million people in Latin America and billions in the Third World go hungry. These beings have no hope of improving their precarious existence.

We will see what the meaning of the announced new era will bring, and what role the United States and Europe will play. We hope that the Europeans, driven by the force of the new winds, will not associate themselves with the policy of looting the poor countries. We shall see.



## EGYPT

**Foreign Minister Hails Outcome of CSCE Summit***NC2111144190 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1238 GMT  
21 Nov 90*

[Text] Cairo, 21 November (MENA)—Egypt has followed the historic Paris Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with interest and satisfaction and expressed its belief that the outcome of the conference has considerable significance, not only for security and stability in Europe but also for the security and the future of all mankind.

This statement was issued today by Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Following is the text of the statement:

Egypt has learned with interest and satisfaction of the historic results achieved by the CSCE in Paris. These results are extremely significant, not only for security and stability in Europe but for the security and the future of all mankind.

As it expresses its full support for the results of the second CSCE summit, Egypt reiterates its confidence that these results will have direct positive and constructive effects on security and stability in the Arab world, the Gulf region, and the Mediterranean basin.

The charters signed within the framework of the second CSCE summit were inspired by the basic principles that govern international relations. Foremost among these principles are the peaceful settlement of disputes among states, the avoidance of the use of force or the threat to use force in relations between states, and respect for the obligations entailed by geographical proximity and good-neighborliness as well as by human rights and democracy.

Egypt has applied these principles to its domestic and foreign policies out of its unshakable conviction that these principles collectively establish a firm foundation for security, stability, and peace in the world in general and the Middle East in particular.

Egypt calls on all peace-loving powers which are eager to establish security and stability around the world to unite their constructive efforts so that these principles can be put into practice in all corners of the world.

Egypt takes this opportunity to reiterate its determination to embark—together with all Arab states—on laying a foundation for security, stability, and peace in the Arab world, proceeding from its faith in the principles mankind has arrived at after long years of bloody wars and confrontations.

## PAKISTAN

**UN Endorses Pakistan Proposal on Nuclear Arms***BK1611133990 Islamabad Domestic Service in English  
1300 GMT 16 Nov 90*

[Text] The UN General Assembly's Main Committee has endorsed a Pakistan proposal calling for an early agreement to assure nonnuclear weapons states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. It will now come up for vote in the General Assembly later this month, recommending that Geneva-based conference on disarmament actively continue negotiations to reach such an agreement. The draft resolution containing the proposal was prepared after intense negotiations between Pakistan and Bulgaria and was cosponsored by eight other nations.

**Regional Solution for Nuclear Issue Examined***BK2411123590 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English  
24 Nov 90 p 4*

[Editorial: "The Regional Solution"]

[Text] Pakistan's Prime Minister [PM] has reiterated at the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] summit the country's principled position on the nuclear issue, in the context of the subcontinent. Emphasising Pakistan's readiness to participate in any effort that pre-empts the possibility of a nuclear arms race, within a regional framework, the PM proposed that the states of South Asia enter into an agreement banning nuclear explosions. Over time such a ban could, presumably, be extended to cover other aspects. Of course, the two countries at the centre of the nuclear issue in South Asia are India and Pakistan. Unfortunately, the relationship between the two has been characterised by conflict and antagonism that has made progress in this regard difficult.

India, with a head start in the field has been persuaded, so far, only to enter into an agreement with Pakistan barring both countries from attacking each other's nuclear facilities. It has chosen not to respond in Pakistan's various offers, involving a stronger and more basic commitment to dispense with the possibility of a nuclear South Asia, such as the simultaneous signing by the two countries of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, an agreement allowing for the mutual inspection of each other's nuclear facilities, entering into a regional, or bilateral, nuclear test ban agreement, etc. The logic underlying its refusal has to do with the perception of its nuclear potential in the context of a regional power equation that includes China which enjoys a tremendous advantage in conventional weapons. But by the same token, Pakistan can argue that an India, with a definite edge in conventional capabilities and intentions that have repeatedly been proven hostile—most decisively in 1971—makes a unilateral renunciation of the nuclear option virtually impossible. More recent indications

such as the development last year of India's first Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile (Agni) have also been far from reassuring.

Seldom, however, has been the international environment as conducive as it is today for agreements between and among states to limit the production and deployment of the weapons of death and destruction. Given the level of poverty and deprivation of the close to one billion people who inhabit the region, it would surely

make a lot of sense for the South Asian states to work out an arrangement that obviates the need to guarantee security through nuclear arms and releases badly needed funds to provide the inhabitants with the basic necessities. But it should by now be clear to all concerned including the United States, which is currently engaged in a no holds barred effort to force Pakistan into a unilateral renunciation of the nuclear option that the matter will have to be settled within a regional framework—sooner or later.

## GENERAL

**Chief of Staff Moiseyev Details Pending Defense Cuts**

*PM2011111990 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA  
in Russian 20 Nov 90 First Edition p 2*

[Interview with Army General M.A. Moiseyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, by unnamed correspondent: "Military Reform: Reality and Prospects"—place and date not given. For the full text of Moiseyev's interview, see the FBIS Daily Report: SOVIET UNION for 21 November 1990, pp 49-54.]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Moiseyev] If we approach the assessment of the present-day transformations in the defense sphere from this standpoint we can state unambiguously that military reform has begun and is under way. I would recall just a few facts. Fundamentally new provisions have been introduced into Soviet policy in the sphere of the country's defense and security. These are common knowledge. They include priority for nonoffensive means in ensuring general and national security, the demilitarization of international relations, mutual cuts in the level of military potentials to the limits of defense sufficiency, and so forth. Major transformations have also begun in the military economy. Conversion has already encompassed 400 defense complex enterprises and 100 civilian plants carrying out state orders. The defense budget has been substantially cut: by 6.3 billion rubles [R] in 1990—that is, by 8.2 percent. A new defense doctrine—a most important component of reform—has been adopted. As part of its implementation our troops have been withdrawn from Afghanistan, our troops and arms are being unilaterally cut by half a million, and two classes of missile are being eliminated under the Treaty on Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles. A fundamentally new defensive grouping for Armed Forces within the Soviet Union's state borders is being created. Highly important measures are being implemented to transform the Army and Navy structure and training, and military school, along with many other measures. Railroad and internal troops have been withdrawn from the Armed Forces along with border guards. The process of democratizing Army and Navy life is being expanded. Defense legislation is being substantially renewed. [passage omitted]

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] What is stopping us from switching right now to full-fledged transformations in the defense building system?

[Moiseyev] The point is that military reform is not a whim on somebody's part. It cannot simply be declared or implemented by orders from above. It is an objective and involved process that requires corresponding economic and political conditions for its successful implementation.

Can we currently say that these conditions exist? Naturally, it would be premature to draw such conclusions,

whether we are talking about completing the economic reform or about domestic political transformations and the domestic political prerequisites for reform. For instance, the adoption of the law on defense as a most important element in the military-law reform is impossible without the conclusion of a union treaty. And the specific thrust of the restructuring of the defense complex, the prospects for the development of military science, and the entire range of measures for reforming the Armed Forces directly depend on the results achieved at the talks in Geneva and Vienna.

On the other hand, the transition from fragmentary—albeit profound, but nonetheless isolated—changes in the defense and security sphere toward military reform as a whole presupposes the adoption of an entire package of legislative acts. Here, unfortunately, certain "delays" have been caused by the USSR Supreme Soviet. One would like to hope that the process of the adoption of the necessary acts of legislation would be accelerated and that military reform will move full steam ahead.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] Comrade Army General, you have described the reform of the Armed Forces as the core of military reform as a whole. What is its main role and what are its main stages and directions?

[Moiseyev] Reform of the Armed forces envisages the reorganization and qualitative renewal of all components and the main aspects of their activity together with a simultaneous reduction in numbers and the lending of a profoundly defensive thrust to staffing, structure, technical procurement, and training in accordance with the principle of reasonable and reliable sufficiency.

People are at the center of the reform. Without their active participation none of the options for military reform can be implemented.

This reform, as I have already noted, is not a one-time measure, it should be implemented in several stages.

**In the first stage (up to 1994)** it is planned to implement in accordance with the Geneva and Vienna agreements—in the event that they are signed—measures to cut nuclear and conventional arms and to complete the troop withdrawal from Czechoslovakia, Hungary (1991), Mongolia (1992), and Germany (1994). It is planned to remove from the Armed Forces certain structures that are not suited to them—USSR Civil Defense, road building formations and units—and to disband other ministries' military construction organs. All operational and mobilization plans will be reworked, and new legislative acts drawn up to regulate military organizational development. It is also planned to complete the redeployment and resettlement [obustroystvo] of troops returning to Soviet territory. The transition to a new system of preparing mobilization resources for the implementation of the targeted program for social welfare for servicemen, their family members, and persons discharged from active military service will begin.

**In the second stage (1994-1995)** it is planned to basically complete the cuts in the USSR Armed Forces and the formation of a strategic Armed Forces grouping on Soviet territory. It is planned to reorganize the central apparatus, clarify the internal structure of military districts, and optimize the network of military educational institutions. The transition to a new system for the preparation of mobilization resources and training of sought-after specialists will be completed.

**In the third stage (1996-2000)** it is planned to complete the 50-percent cuts in strategic offensive arms and the technical reequipping of Army and Naval forces. The elaboration of a range of measures to improve the qualitative parameters of the Army and Navy will be continued. During this period it is planned to reorganize and amalgamate the branches of the Armed Forces, categories of troops, and administrative organs that are most closely related in terms of their military missions and armaments, and to ensure the full implementation of the targeted program for social welfare.

The main thrust of the Armed Forces reform envisages the optimization of the organizational and staffing structure of troop units and military administration organs; the elaboration of a long-term military-political policy and the procurement of modern weapons and military hardware for the Army and Navy; the restructuring of cadre policy and the democratization of official military relations; changes in the Armed Forces' staffing system and the training of military cadres; the transformation of the system of political organs in the Army and Navy; the creation of an efficient system of social protection for servicemen; and the strengthening of the legislative foundations of draft service by Soviet citizens.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] We would like to familiarize ourselves in greater detail with the content of these areas and the proposed results of the implementation of reform measures in each of them.

[Moiseyev] Right, let's talk in greater detail. So, let us take the **optimization and improvement of the organizational and staffing structure of the Army and Navy**. The implementation of the tasks in this area will make it possible to create Armed Forces that are economically less of a burden to the state and are, at the same time, more efficient and capable of ensuring the country's reliable defense under any conditions. What does this envisage?

By the year 2000, as a result of the implementation of the future agreement with the United States on strategic offensive arms reduction, the number of large strategic formations, combined units, and strategic nuclear force units and their complements will be cut by more than 30 percent.

Ground forces continue to form the basis of groupings of troops (forces) in continental theaters of military operations. It is planned to cut their numbers by 10-12 percent while retaining a rapid deployment capability in the event of an increased military threat to the USSR. The

number of armies, corps, and divisions will be reduced, and subunits, units, combined units, and large strategic formations will be reorganized.

Air defense troops will be cut by 18-20 percent, but will continue to be troops held in constant readiness. The overall cost of the air defense system will be reduced by qualitatively reequipping surface-to-air missile troops, fighter aircraft, and electronics troops with new means of armed combat and developing the reconnaissance system and troop command and control.

The Air Force will be brought to a level of reasonable defense sufficiency and both the aggregate of specific-task aviation support equipment [tipazh aviatsionnoy tekhniki] and the time taken to reequip aviation combined units and units will be reduced. Air Force numbers will be cut by 6-8 percent through the improvement of the organizational and staffing structure. At the same time, it is planned to improve the quality of training available to flight personnel and to enhance the aviation basing system—primarily in the European part of the USSR.

The composition of forces and means in the Navy will be maintained at a level of defense sufficiency comparable to the real threat to Soviet interests through the qualitative renewal and improvement of systems and means for command, control, and all kinds of support.

The USSR Armed Forces Rear Services will mainly be kept at their former size, which currently amounts to less than 2.6 percent of the Soviet Armed Forces (the figure for the U.S. Army is 48 percent). But they will be developed as the state switches to the market economy.

It is also planned to cut by 30 percent the number of administrative organs, large strategic formations, combined units, units, and institutions that are not part of branches of the Armed Forces and are not connected with the implementation of combat missions and to reduce the overall number of military educational institutions and scientific research establishments.

The wide-ranging transformations within the framework of Armed Forces reform will make it possible to cut the Armed Forces to 3-3.2 million men, to eliminate parallel organs that duplicate each other, to bring the organizational and staffing structure into line with the level of the military threat and defense sufficiency, and to cut the size of directorates of central, district, and army components by 15-20 percent.

One of the most important areas of the Armed Forces reform is the restructuring of **military-technical policy**. Its entire content should be geared to ensuring the country's defense capability under the conditions of a sharp reduction in arms and armed forces by reliance on qualitative parameters. The transfer to the Defense Ministry of the right to distribute appropriations for the financing of research and development work on arms and military hardware is particularly topical. It is planned to make active use of competitive developments

[razrabotki]. And the main criterion will be "cost-effectiveness," which is of exceptional importance under the new economic conditions.

Great transformations are planned in the **Armed Forces cadre training and staffing system**. These transformations are based on raising the role of the human factor and enhancing the professionalism of all Army and Naval personnel.

The scale of the changes can be gauged from the fact that the establishment number of generals will be reduced by 1,300, the officer corps reduced by 220,000, and the number of warrant officers and ensigns cut by 250,000. Work in this area is already under way. In the course of the reform it is possible that 15-20,000 officer posts at institutions and support and service organizations will be cut by replacing some cadre officers with Soviet Army and Navy employees. There could also be a cut of around 50 percent in the number of officers assigned to civilian ministries and departments to carry out work of a defense nature. [passage omitted]

## START TALKS

### START Impact on Rocket Forces Viewed LD1911223390

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 17 November carries a 29-minute "Rocket Forces and Artillery Day" recorded interview with Colonel General Aleksandr Petrovich Volkov, first deputy commander of rocket forces and a Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic people's deputy, and Major General Valentin Prokofyevich Ososkov, first deputy chief of the rocket forces political administration. The interview is conducted by Kim Kukholev.

Kukholev begins by asking the two about their mood on the eve of the holiday. Volkov comments that in recent times any praise of the forces has become very rare, but he emphasizes that they are in a state of military readiness and are continuing to function as effectively as in the past, even in the light of the destruction of medium-range missiles which is being carried out in accordance with the treaty with the United States. He says that they are playing a more important role in tackling the tasks facing them as the process of democratization goes on in their units.

Ososkov says that the men in the rocket forces are in good spirits. He mentions Gorbachev's meeting on 13 November with the soldier deputies and his reference to the Soviet Armed Forces guaranteeing stability in the world. He says that the Soviet rocket forces play a major role in this. Kukholev continues: "I think that now we

might speak in general about the role and the significance of the strategic rocket troops, and about the problems facing the troops. Perhaps we could touch on issues which are always discussing in your life. I think that we have very good reason to talk, at length and in depth, and today, now that the threat of war, although it has been moved back, is by no means excluded. And so, the Soviet Union must have powerful and mobile armed forces which are up to reasonable demands of sufficiency. And here, of course, one must speak first and foremost about the rocket troops, about this nuclear shield of our motherland. This shield cannot be weak, as I understand it."

Volkov responds: "Yes, it is precisely thus that one should probably understand it. The numbers of the rocket troops are being reduced in connection with implementation of the treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on elimination of short and medium-range missiles. Work on preparation of the treaty on a 50 percent cut in strategic weapons is entering its final phase. And naturally, the question arises whether this will influence the guaranteeing of the security of the country. All-round analysis shows that the main factor in conditions of reduction of strategic weapons was and remains military-strategic parity, which we understand as an approximate equality of combat capability of strategic nuclear forces of the two sides, in various kinds of combat operations, and which should be maintained at all levels of reduction of strategic offensive weaponry. A 50 percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons is envisaged by the draft treaty. The number of nuclear warheads belonging to each side—and they are to have not more than 6,000—guarantees the conditions which have formed the military-strategic parity at a lower level, and is in line with the interests of the country's security. However, further reduction of strategic offensive weapons would require that the nuclear weapons of other countries, in particular Great Britain and France, be taken into account. In the new conditions, their potential becomes more significant, and now we will not be able to leave it out of consideration. Thus we understand very well that the deep reduction and even the total elimination of nuclear arsenals will only be justified if they are implemented in a reciprocal basis, with the maintenance of strategic parity at every stage of reductions."

Ososkov then says: "One must also bear in mind that of course, while reducing the rocket troops and reducing strategic offensive weapons as a whole, this strategic parity must be preserved, so that it is a guarantee for stability in the world. And we can only maintain it by enhancing the reliability and the combat operational characteristics of today's weaponry, by making more active use of scientific achievements and technological progress, and by resolving problems of automation and control of troops at a high-quality level." He also stresses the importance of professional training to guarantee the forces' quality.



## INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

### Soviet Inspectors Visit U.S. Missile Base in FRG

LD1611120490 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT  
16 Nov 90

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Semenov]

[Text] Bonn, November 16 (TASS)—Ten Soviet military inspectors visited the U.S. Wueschheim military base in Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany, to check on compliance with the Soviet-U.S. treaty eliminating medium-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe.

DPA news agency reported that the group satisfied themselves that all the 84 U.S. cruise missiles and launchers previously at the base had been removed.

They are to be destroyed in the United States in the presence of Soviet military inspectors.

## CONVENTIONAL FORCES IN EUROPE

### Grinevskiy on Conventional Arms Treaty

LD1711165990 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT  
17 Nov 90

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Smelov]

[Text] Vienna, November 17 (TASS)—It took participants in the talks on Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) 20 months and nine days to elaborate a treaty to slash drastically tanks, artillery pieces, aircraft, helicopters and armoured cars held by the Warsaw Pact and NATO on an area from the Atlantic to the Urals.

This is a record time, considering the magnitude and the unusual nature of the document on disarmament, which is an historic first among the agreements of this kind.

The treaty, which was finally harmonised today, will be initialled in Vienna on Sunday and signed by the heads of state and government of 22 countries at the all-European summit in Paris.

The treaty on conventional forces in Europe, which ensures the transition to a qualitatively new level of security and stability in Europe, sets ceilings on the number of weapons the Warsaw pact and NATO can hold.

Despite the constructive atmosphere and the careful attitude to partners' concerns prevailing at the talks of 23 states and, after German unification, at the forum of 22 countries, a pioneer treaty was born in pains.

"The treaty agreed upon in Vienna can be described as unique," Oleg Grinevskiy, Soviet delegation chief and ambassador at large, told TASS.

"Never before has such a vast amount of tanks, armoured cars, artillery pieces and aircraft been destroyed in a single, even the biggest, battle in mankind's history. The recent days of talks at the Hofburg Palace set a record of sorts here.

"Certainly, time will give a final assessment to our work. But if one is to speak about the treaty's political importance to modern-day Europe, it can be compared to the thunder of the collapsed Berlin wall—this time on the line of military confrontation in Europe. The most powerful barrier to European unity has broken down.

"People often ask what will this treaty give to an ordinary Soviet man. One cannot limit oneself to a stereotype answer that, like other agreements on disarmament, it will enable the country to free funds to raise the people's living standards. The matter is much more serious.

"The treaty fundamentally alters all our life. The Soviet Union ceases to be a militarised state with all ensuing economic and social consequences. What is especially important is that the entire wealth of society can now be used to the benefit of the people rather than go to build the costly military machine," Grinevskiy stressed.

### Yazov Dismisses Doubts on Treaty

LD2011185990 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT  
20 Nov 90

[By TASS special correspondents Sergey Batyrev, Anatoliy Krasikov, Viktor Khrekov, and Vitaliy Chukseyev]

[Text] Paris, 20 November (TASS)—Intensive work is going on at the Paris international conference centre. Today was the second day of the conference of the leaders of 34 member-countries of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The results of the first day permitted many politicians and observers to describe the summit as a historic event. Many commentators say that the Paris summit went down in history even before its opening—the signing of the conventional arms treaty is without parallel in history from the point of view of the number of countries concerned and the amount of cuts it envisages for the next three years.

Speaking about the significance of this treaty, Soviet Defence Minister Dmitriy Yazov told TASS that he disagreed with statements alleging that the treaty was detrimental to the Soviet Union's defence capability and undermined its security.

The conventional arms treaty, he said, was signed by an entire group of countries belonging to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the Warsaw Pact. During the current summit, the leaders of the CSCE member countries have spoken not only about the need for, but also about ways and means of ensuring security by reducing armaments, conducting political dialogue, and turning, in the final account, to the common sense.

As regards asymmetry in arms reduction, Yazov noted, asymmetries have always existed and will exist in this field. "The Soviet Union can not be equated with Iceland, which has no army at all. Since we have more arms, we reduce more," he said.

According to Yazov, "the arms reduction doubtlessly lessens armed forces' potential, but it is another question altogether whether or not it undermines security."

"No one is presently going to attack anyone else. Proper conclusions have to be drawn from the fact when we talk about security," Yazov noted.

Speaking about statement that the Soviet Union is losing its allies, Yazov retaliated with the question: "If we have lost, say, six or five allies and have acquired 34 instead, which is more?"

### **Withdrawal From Czechoslovakia Said in 'Decisive Stage'**

*LD2111100290 Moscow Television Service  
in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Nov 90*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia is entering a decisive stage:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent A. Samylin] In a few minutes, this special train will carry east the units of the decorated Irkutsk-Pinsk Division. This was one of the largest strike formations of the Soviet Army stationed in Central Europe. Now, the leaders of more than 30 countries, in Paris, are deciding global issues of security and cooperation and are discussing our continent's future. What awaits these lads?

[Major General V.L. Neverov, division commander and hero of the Soviet Union] The conditions under which the division has been stationed and will be stationed are favorable, especially accommodation for the men and noncommissioned officers. The issue is not being solved so well with the housing for officers and warrant officers. Although the command of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District is devoting much attention and doing everything possible to provide fully with housing all the families in the division, this is proving not enough. Here we need intervention and assistance from the government and, first and foremost, from the president.

[Samylin] Before that, there was a festive farewell rally. Its participants were saying good-bye to the Slovak soil with various feelings. They were wished safe journey, sincerely, from the heart. Frankly, a mere six months ago it would have been difficult to imagine that this would be the type of farewell our soldiers would receive. Now, realism in politics is becoming the main, if not the only, criterion of international relations, and we, just like the Czechoslovaks, are interested in our relations being good. [end recording]

### **TASS Analyst Hails CSCE Resolutions**

*LD2111145690 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT  
21 Nov 90*

[[By TASS military analyst Vladimir Chernyshev]

[Text] Moscow, November 21 (TASS)—Stability and trust—these were the two watchwords of the Paris CSCE meeting. The era of confrontation and division in Europe is over. International relations on the continent will henceforth be based on mutual respect and cooperation.

The principles of the new thinking—freedom of choice, deideologisation of international relations, equality of all states without exception, non-interference in domestic affairs—constitute the basis of the "European peace system" and contribute to mutual trust.

The Paris summit documents contain provisions for strengthening friendly relations among states and promoting international friendship for the first time in the history of our continent.

The problem of security is also approached from a new angle. It is officially recognised that security is indivisible and each nation's security is inseparably linked with the security of all other states. The CSCE nations have included in their final document a commitment to cooperate in strengthening security and controlling armaments and disarmament.

The Paris treaty on conventional armed forces in Europe will bring about a substantial reduction of arsenals. It marks a turn from excessive arms stockpiling to defensive military construction based on the reasonable sufficiency principle. New important confidence-building measures and steps to ensure security will increase the transparency of military activities.

The 22-nations declaration, stating that they are no longer rivals and will base their relations on partnership and friendship, is undoubtedly an important contribution to the strengthening of military-strategic stability.

The commitment to observe the principle of settling disputes by peaceful means is a substantial addition to the CSCE nations' pledge to refrain from using force or threats to resort to it. This is one more important step towards guaranteeing and strengthening international peace and security. Participants in the all-European process will not only seek effective political ways to prevent conflicts, but will also establish corresponding mechanism, in keeping with international law, to settle all disputes peacefully.

The formation of new CSCE structures and institutions has given a new impetus to our progress towards peace and stability. Regular meetings of heads of state and government, as well as foreign ministers, will serve as forums for regular political consultations within the framework of the CSCE process. A centre to prevent conflicts is being set up to help the council lessen the

danger of such occurrences. Initially it will be charged with the tasks of helping to implement confidence-building measures and to promote security.

Therefore, the Paris summit has taken an extremely important step towards a new, more secure and civilised world system based not on armed force, but on an equitable dialogue and balance of interests, on combining the sovereignty of nations and the integrity of the modern world.

### Moiseyev on CFE Treaty's Impact on Defense

#### Views Significance of Treaty

PM2111183090 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian  
22 Nov 90 Union Edition p 3

[Interview with Army General M. Moiseyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, by IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Litovkin under the "Informed Source" rubric; date and place not given: "Arms Reduction Will Not Affect the Country's Defense"—first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Yesterday our newspaper published the text of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, which was signed in Paris on 19 November by the heads of the 22 states belonging to the NATO and Warsaw Pact military-political alliances. Army General M. Moiseyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, talked to your IZVESTIYA correspondent about the significance of this document and how it will be implemented by our country.

[Litovkin] Mikhail Alekseyevich, what are the essence and content of this treaty?

[Moiseyev] I think we still have to assess its significance, but it is already clear that a new era is dawning in the life of the European Continent. Suffice it to say that more than 120,000 units of various armaments will be reduced here; in other words, a form of dangerous military confrontation will effectively be removed.

Forty months after the treaty's entry into force, each group of states must have no more than 20,000 tanks, 30,000 armored vehicles, 20,000 pieces of artillery, 6,800 warplanes, and 2,000 strike helicopters.

Within those figures, our country's quotas are 13,300 tanks, 20,000 armored vehicles, 13,700 artillery systems, 5,150 warplanes, and 1,500 strike helicopters. Those levels of arms—and our ideas were received with understanding by our partners in the talks—fully meet the principle of necessary defense sufficiency, correspond to our defensive doctrine, and, as we believe, ensure the country's reliable defense capability.

The treaty's main point is that henceforth there are no adversaries in Europe; and force, as the member states solemnly declared in Paris, will never be used against

another country or the political independence of another state. Its characteristic feature is that the treaty offers an opportunity to move on to the next stage of reducing armed forces and armaments to an even lower level, that is, it opens up the prospect of continuing the talks within the framework of Vienna-2 but covering a broader range of problems.

The treaty has a clear and precise system of guarantees. These guarantees are the unprecedented verification measures, which include the broad exchange of information on armed forces, on-site inspections, and so forth.

[Litovkin] What will the conclusion of the treaty give us?

[Moiseyev] I would split my answer into several sections. On the political plane, the treaty clearly demonstrates our country's commitment to the new thinking and the ability to renounce the outmoded views that security can be ensured by military strength alone and by vast stockpiles of weapons. It really confirms our striving for a world free of nuclear weapons and violence and for good-neighborly relations with all states in the world. To sum up: This treaty creates a new atmosphere of trust between people and states.

On the economic plane, we will probably not feel any real advantages from the agreement right away; but there should be no doubt that they will be significant. Having renounced superarmament, we will be able to switch a considerable proportion of our financial and material resources currently spent on the defense industry to the production of the civilian output that we need so much. We still have to calculate the economic effect of that process.

But it must be clearly seen that in the initial stage of the reduction of armaments and combat hardware, we will have to bear considerable costs connected with the development of the technology both for weapons destruction and for refitting military hardware for use in the national economy. There is no denying it: Disarmament costs a lot of money, and this fact has to be considered.

I have already touched on the military aspect of the problem. I can only add that such a reduction will not affect the country's defense or the level of combat readiness of groupings, formations, units, and ships, but is built into the concept of the reform of the Armed Forces and their transition to a new qualitative state.

By eliminating outmoded types of armament and combat hardware and structures and links that are parallel or duplicate one another, reducing the managerial apparatus, and extensively introducing automation and computerization, we will give our Army and Navy a modern new aspect.

[Litovkin] The withdrawal of our troops from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Germany—is that already the beginning of the fulfillment of the treaty?



[Moiseyev] No, these are two completely independent processes. The withdrawal of troops by our country is being carried out by mutual agreement with the governments of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Germany. The troop withdrawal is connected primarily with the new political thinking and the processes which took place last year in East Europe.

Some of the troops being withdrawn to USSR territory are being disbanded while some are being transferred to another organizational-staff structure in their new deployment locations. Thus new defense groupings are being formed.

The treaty signed in Paris has another purpose. It sets the procedure and rules for the reduction of the main types of arms and military hardware and defines the quotas and national levels sufficient to ensure the security of each country within its own borders. The agreement does not affect the reduction of personnel, nor does it envisage the disbandment [rasformirovaniye] of military units.

Under the treaty there will be 7,500 tanks, 11,250 armored vehicles, and 5,000 artillery systems in central Europe, which, on the NATO side, contains the united Germany and the Benelux countries—Belgium, Luxembourg, and The Netherlands—and, on the Warsaw Pact side, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary.

In the enlarged central Europe which, apart from the countries I have named, also includes Denmark, France, Italy, and Britain on the NATO side and the Baltic, Belorussian, Carpathian, and Kiev Military Districts on the Warsaw Pact side, it is permissible to have 10,300 tanks, 19,260 armored vehicles, and 9,100 artillery systems. These levels include both the armament of regular units and combat hardware located in depots.

I could go on listing figures for a long time, but I would like to stress the main thing: After the implementation of the treaty, the countries which have signed it will have the kind of armed forces which could ensure the their defense.

[Litovkin] What difficulties, material costs aside, can we expect in implementing the treaty? It is well known that its conclusion was somewhat delayed because of the stance of Warsaw Pact countries. Will there be any new obstacles?

[Moiseyev] Difficulties in both preparing and implementing a treaty are a natural phenomenon. No new endeavor is all smooth going. The difficulties in agreeing on national arms levels were due to the fact that whereas the security of Warsaw Pact countries had previously been ensured through the collective efforts of alliance members, that same task now has to be resolved by one's own efforts, within one's own borders. And that is a different matter.

We will now have to refine a number of the tenets of our defensive doctrine, make modifications to our operational and combat preparation plans, substantially change our military cadres' training and instruction programs, and review a number of regulatory provisions.

Moreover, we have to set up an essentially new infrastructure—plants to destroy conventional munitions and enterprises to strip down and reutilize combat vehicles and military property; to develop original techniques for destroying equipment... techniques, moreover, which meet today's strict environmental and economic requirements. It is clear that the Defense Ministry cannot cope with such a large task on its own. We need the help of other ministries and departments plus the support of soviets at every level.

We are counting on their goodwill, competence, and commitment. On our part at least, we will be seeking to ensure that every question linked with the implementation of the treaty will be tackled at the local level on a mutually beneficial and coordinated basis.

There are also problems of a different type. It is well known that the United States, France, and other NATO countries are improving their arms systems on qualitatively new principles. Therefore, common sense demands that we adopt measures to ensure that the long-awaited process of limiting military strength does not die away or go into reverse and does not lead to another spiral in the arms race on a qualitatively new basis.

[Litovkin] Consequently, the disarmament process does not end with the signing of the treaty on the reduction of conventional armed forces in Europe?

[Moiseyev] Of course not. An impressive step may have been taken, but it is only the first step. Such problems as the reduction and limitation of naval forces and the fate of tactical nuclear weapons were beyond the scope of the present agreement. The idea of forming a multinational army corps on the European Continent put forward by the NATO leadership also gives rise to doubts. Against whom will such a corps be aimed if we have reached the conclusion that the states of Europe are not each other's enemies now?

Briefly, there are many questions on which talks need to be held and greater mutual understanding and greater trust reached. We expect Vienna-1 to bring us to Vienna-2 and thus to a further strengthening of security for each of the peoples.

#### Further on Moiseyev Remarks

PM2111164190 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA  
in Russian 21 Nov 90 First Edition p 2

[Statement by Army General M. Moiseyev, chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces: "Epoch-Making Event in European Life"—first paragraph is TASS introduction]

[Text] An event of unprecedented significance for mankind has occurred 45 years after the end of World War II—on 19 November a Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe was signed in Paris. At the request of TASS' correspondent, Army General M.A. Moiseyev, chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, talked about the document's role in the destiny of mankind.

[Moiseyev] The path to the signing of this treaty has been long and hard. The obstacles surmounted in the course of its elaboration have been many and various. The source of today's events can be found in the early seventies, when the dawn of detente was breaking, but the world was divided into irreconcilable blocs. At that time the bloc mentality prevented the sides from making progress in negotiations and led to an impasse. However, the awareness that the buildup of armed forces and armaments merely creates an illusion of security while, in fact, the world becomes increasingly fragile and unstable ultimately led to the Vienna meeting.

A process of consultations began on disarmament issues, and a new talks mandate was detailed, taking various viewpoints into account. It was on this basis that there began in 1989 the talks that ultimately led to the signing of the historic document.

Today marks the beginning of a new era in Europe's life. The treaty that has been signed can surely be regarded as the most far-reaching and comprehensive agreement ever. Suffice it to say that more than 120,000 types of various weapons will be cut; that is, a dangerous military confrontation will be effectively eliminated. In accordance with the treaty, each military alliance will keep 20,000 tanks, 30,000 armored vehicles, 20,000 artillery, 8,600 combat aircraft, and 2,000 combat helicopters.

The quotas for our country are set at 13,300 tanks, 20,000 armored vehicles, 13,700 artillery, 5,150 combat aircraft, and 1,500 combat helicopters. These weapon levels are entirely in accordance with the principle of essential defense, correspond to the defensive doctrine adopted by our country, and ensure that the USSR has a reliable defense capability.

The quotas for armed forces, armaments, and military equipment proposed for the East European countries also safeguard each state's security and territorial integrity by means of national forces and meet the principle of general and equal security.

Henceforth there will be no enemies in Europe and force will not be used against any country or the political independence of any state. This is advantageous economically as well as politically. Certainly, the process of destroying such a vast quantity of arms will require considerable expense. But the full implementation of the treaty will subsequently have a marked effect on both the financial and economic position primarily of our country. The transition from superarmed to the level of reasonable defense sufficiency will free major material and financial resources for economic needs and to boost our people's living standard.

The treaty that has been signed has a clear-cut and harmonious system of legal guarantees. They will be implemented in the political plane via the CSCE Permanent Secretariat and the CSCE permanent election observation bureau which are being set up. A conflict prevention center will be set up in the military sphere. It will be the political guarantee that never again will confrontation occur on the European Continent and that the ongoing positive processes are irreversible.

The fact that the treaty has been signed is a very important milestone in the creation of a political alliance of European countries within the framework of a European confederation, an important bloc out of which our common European home will be built.

#### **Yazov Cited on New 'Allies' Gained at Summit**

*PM2211175390 Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA  
in Russian 23 Nov 90 p 3*

[Interview with Defense Minister Dmitriy Yazov by unidentified IAN correspondent; date and place not given: "The Allies We Have Gained"]

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Yazov, a member of the Soviet delegation at the Paris summit, answered an IAN correspondent's questions. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Critics in the USSR claim that the country has no allies left...

[Yazov] This question requires detailed discussion. Briefly I would answer it as follows: If you had "lost," say, five or six allies and gained 34—which is what the Paris meeting shows—which is better?

#### **CSCE Talks Seen as Disarmament 'First Step'**

*LD2411041990 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT  
23 Nov 90*

[By TASS military observer Vladimir Chernyshev]

[Text] Moscow, November 23 (TASS)—The European conventional forces treaty signed in Paris has shown the Soviet Union's adherence to new thinking and its ability to renounce old stereotypes and the belief that security can only be ensured by military force and piles of armaments.

But this treaty is only a first, although impressive, step. It does not cover a whole number of serious problems requiring further negotiations and compromises on the basis of greater mutual understanding and confidence.

The Soviet Union favours the undelayed continuation of the Vienna talks with the participation of all 34 nations taking part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In addition to reducing armaments further and restructuring their armed forces until they reach a sufficient

defence level, negotiating partners would work out new, comprehensive confidence-building measures.

It may be expedient to combine the two negotiating processes when the Vienna-2 talks begin.

Recent political, military and psychological changes, stated and approved by all participants in the Paris summit, have raised the issue of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Soviet Union would be ready to negotiate about this issue in a month or two. When in Paris, President Mikhail Gorbachev offered to jointly determine the "minimum nuclear deterrence" and where the threshold is, behind the nuclear retaliation potential becomes attack potential.

The Soviet Union has expressed readiness to work towards the elimination of tactical nuclear armaments gradually, without dramatising existing differences over the role of nuclear weapons in general.

The conventional forces treaty does not cover naval armaments, either. In the meantime, the imbalance in this field is considerable, and its military significance has markedly grown, due to the levelling of conventional armaments of ground and air forces.

The "open skies" talks should also be continued. The Soviet Union believes that the achievement of agreements on this issue would allow the sides to strengthen mutual confidence and military and political stability in Europe.

#### Western Forces Commander on Troop Withdrawal

##### Addresses News Conference

*LD2511214390 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian  
1830 GMT 25 Nov 90*

[Report by Berlin correspondent Anatoliy Stepkin on a news conference held by Army General B. Snetkov, commander in chief of the Western Group in Forces, at the Berlin garrison Officers' Club in Berlin on 24 November—recorded]

[Text] This first speech by the Soviet general, the commander in chief of the Western Group of Forces, has evoked enormous interest on the part of German and foreign correspondents. The Western Group of Forces is currently the subject of numerous rumors and political speculations. Hardly a day passes without newspaper reports on alleged mass desertion, on thousands of armed Soviet servicemen already wandering in German woods and frightening local residents, or on an illegal trade in arms and uniforms.

Opening the meeting, General Snetkov said that in light of the fundamental political changes taking place on the continent, the Western Group of Forces has found itself at the center of attention, so to speak, at the center of a

pan-European process. In spite of fast changing conditions, the group of forces fulfills its immediate duties precisely, maintains a high degree of combat readiness, and is engaged in combat and political training.

The forthcoming withdrawal of the troops from the territory of the united Germany—which is to proceed in accordance with the agreements reached by the Soviet Union and the FRG for the period up to the end of 1994—is a new, complicated, and unusual task for the Western Group of Forces. The troop withdrawal has already started. Two tank divisions have been restationed on USSR territory, and two more are to be restationed by the end of the year, along with 80 other military units. All available means are being used to this end: rail, air, and sea links, as well as roads. This is difficult work, both physically and morally.

There are, of course, individual cases of negative attitudes toward Soviet troops on the part of local inhabitants, the commander-in-chief said. In particular, meetings on environmental protection are being held near barracks; attacks on sentries have become more frequent—there are even cases of patrols being attacked—and the graves of Soviet fighting men are being vandalized. We will try the general said, to tackle these issues jointly with local authorities. He refuted recent press reports on mass desertion and illegal arms trade by Soviet servicemen. The general classified as positive the expanding contacts with the Bundeswehr—relations that not so long ago we considered something fantastic—as well as the FRG Government's statement on strengthening mutual understanding and on partnership.

#### Further on Troop Withdrawal

*LD2411174290 Moscow TASS International Service  
in Russian 1635 GMT 24 Nov 90*

[By TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Katayayev]

[Text] Berlin, 24 November (TASS)—In accordance with agreements, the planned multistage withdrawal of military units and subunits of the Western Group of Forces from former GDR territory has begun. This year, two tank divisions and approximately 80 other military units will be restationed in the Soviet Union from East German territory. Army General B. Snetkov, commander in chief of the Western Group of Forces, announced this today at a news conference in Berlin. He said that based on decisions to cut USSR Armed Forces by 500,000 men, two tank divisions were already withdrawn from German territory last year.

The commander in chief remarked that the restationing of troops is not only a technically complex exercise, but it also has a social aspect, as family members leave for the new place of duty with the servicemen. Moreover, 60 percent of officers and warrant officers of the Western Group of Forces do not have apartments in the Soviet Union. At present, a program on social provisions for this category of servicemen is being worked out by the Soviet Government. He said that the command of the

Western Group of Forces is making its contributions to the resolution of this problem.

At the conclusion of the news conference, the Soviet commander appealed to journalists to provide objective information on the Western Group of Forces, and he expressed willingness to set up and extend business contacts with the German media.

### **Conventional Forces Talks Open in Vienna 26 Nov**

*LD2611061190 Moscow TASS in English 0504 GMT 26 Nov 90*

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Smelov]

[Text] Vienna, November 26 (TASS)—The second phase of talks on conventional armed forces in Europe begins in the Austrian capital today, with 22 countries from the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and NATO participating.

A Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty, which eliminates the material consequences of the Cold War, had been worked out during the first phase of the forum and was signed during the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) summit in Paris.

The CFE treaty envisages radical cuts in armaments and hardware of the two alliances, from the Atlantic to the Urals, down to equal ultimate levels.

A qualitatively new situation, characterised by a sharp cut in the offensive capability of the negotiating countries, will arise as a result of the implementation of the CFE Treaty.

In addition, the threat of a sudden attack or the conduct of large-scale offensive operations in Europe would be reduced to the minimum and practically removed.

The purpose of the second phase of the negotiations, which are conducted with the previous mandate and the same composition of negotiators, is to conclude an agreement on additional measures aimed at further strengthening security and stability on the European continent.

It is a question of resolving issues concerning limitation on and reduction in conventional armed forces in Europe that were not included in the Paris treaty: a cut in the numerical strength of the troops of the negotiating countries and coordination of procedures for aerial inspections.

### **Akhromeyev Denies Soviet Troops Moved to Border**

*LD2611155690 Stockholm International Service in English 1230 GMT 26 Nov 90*

[Excerpts] Scandinavian military experts are worried that the Soviets could be moving soldiers to the northern

Finnish-Soviet border. President Gorbachev's top military adviser has denied the Soviet Union will do this even as it prepares to withdraw about 500,000 troops from Central Europe. But the Nordic experts aren't convinced and believe that Soviet inner turmoil could result in a security problem in the region. From the Finnish capital, Helsinki, Matti (Huttonen) reports:

[[Huttonen]] Finland has never been quite sure just how many soldiers the Soviets have on their side of the 1200 km joint border, but the estimate is much higher than the 40,000 troops which Soviet military officials are quoted. [passage omitted]

However, in a Finnish newspaper interview, President Gorbachev's top military adviser was adamant that the Soviet Union would not increase the amount of troops near Finland or in the Baltic republics. But Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev said that the withdrawal of up to 100,000 Soviet officers and their families from Europe was causing grave social problems, such as housing and food shortages, and he added that it had also resulted in a reevaluation of Soviet defense policy. [passage omitted]

## **SHORT-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES**

### **Conflict in Kola Short-Range Missile Pullout Data Noted**

*PM2011164590 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 17 Nov 90 p 10*

[Report by Olav Trygge Storvik: "Norwegian Intelligence Doubts the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Information about Soviet military dispositions received by the Defense Commission during its visit to Moscow and Leningrad goes against observations that have been made from Norway and against Western intelligence analyses.

The commission has just returned from a week's visit to the Soviet Union.

"We will now have a new round of discussions about this and discuss the information we were given with our own intelligence people," provincial governor Kare Willoch, the commission's chairman, said. It was at talks with Leningrad Military District Commander Colonel General Samsonov that the controversial information was passed on. Willoch said that Samsonov claimed emphatically that the Soviet Union has withdrawn from the Kola Peninsula all surface-to-surface missiles with a range of 50 to 500 km. These are missiles which can carry nuclear arms as well as chemical weapons and conventional warheads. The missiles could only be used against the Nordic countries and have traditionally been seen as an expression of the Soviet Union's hostile intent. During a visit to Finland in 1989 President

Mikhail Gorbachev said that the missiles had been withdrawn. But a commander in chief in northern Norway, Lieutenant General Dagfinn Danielsen, has said that the missiles were observed from the Norwegian side taking part in Soviet military exercises very close to the border.

"The general was very firm in his assurances that there is no military buildup taking place in the Leningrad Military District (which includes the Kola Peninsula). It was said that the aircraft which were transferred to the district from central Europe earlier this year are air defense aircraft and are not equipped to take part in the actions of other branches of the armed forces. We were

also assured that as much military equipment is being moved out of the area as is being moved in," Willoch said.

He pointed out that this information does not square with Norwegian intelligence material, and that Gen. Samsonov admitted that the Soviet Union is experiencing difficulties in finding places to deploy forces that are to be moved from central Europe.

"It seemed to me that he was trying to prepare us for the fact that there could be new deployments for the simple reason that they do not know what to do with all their equipment," Willoch said.



## AUSTRIA

### Vienna Chosen Seat of Conflict Prevention Center

AU1611140190 Vienna KURIER in German  
16 Nov 90 p 3

[Report by Otto Klambauer: "The Door to the 'New Europe' Was Pushed Open in Vienna"]

[Excerpts] A historic hour in the Vienna Hofburg on Thursday morning [15 November]: The 22 NATO and Warsaw Pact states formally agreed on the first conventional disarmament treaty in postwar history. Thus, the door to Europe's reorganization was pushed open in the Vienna Hofburg. [passage omitted]

For Austria, as the host, this breakthrough is a great success. Foreign Minister Mock told KURIER: "As the host country—and also as a country that fully participated in the field of confidence-building and security measures—we made great efforts to bring about a successful conclusion." Mock appreciates that Vienna will become the seat of the center for the prevention of conflicts: "All of us are pleased that the seat of the center for the prevention of conflicts will be Vienna—for this can be the central institution of a collective European security system."

Top government circles in Hungary talk about the dissolution of the military part of the Warsaw Pact in July 1991. Referring to this, Poland said that Warsaw, Prague, and Budapest agree on the abolition of the Pact's Supreme Command and Staff.

## DENMARK

### Government Halts Shipment of Banned Drug to Iraq

PM1911124090 Copenhagen DET FRI AKTUELT  
in Danish 15 Nov 90 p 11

[Jorgen Holst report: "Ellemann-Jensen Halts Medicine for Iraq"]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen (Liberal) yesterday stopped the Danish Red Cross from sending 200 million kroner's worth of epilepsy drugs to Iraq. The drug can be used to produce poison gas, and is included on the EC's banned list of medicine for Iraq.

The epilepsy drugs had already been packed together with the shipment of medicine which the Red Cross is sending by air from Copenhagen to Amman Saturday [17 November] and from there on to Baghdad.

Danish Red Cross Secretary General Eigil Pedersen told DET FRI AKTUELT that he hopes to be able to replace the banned medicine with a different product not affected by the ban.

"We expect to be able to send a tonne of medicine worth around 1 million kroner to Iraq on Saturday as planned," the secretary general said.

The epilepsy drugs amount to around one-fifth of the total shipment. [passage omitted]

## FRANCE

### Ministry Announces Nuclear Test in Pacific

AU1411194290 Paris AFP in English 1922 GMT  
14 Nov 90

[Text] Paris, November 14 (AFP) — France on Wednesday [14 November] carried out its fifth nuclear test since May, this time at the Fangataufa site in the Pacific, the Defense Ministry announced here.

The ministry said in a communique that the test timed at 1810 GMT packed an explosive power of less than 100 kilotonnes.

It was the fifth nuclear test in the Pacific since May, when President Francois Mitterrand on a visit to French Polynesia said France would change its long-standing policy of giving no details on the testing.

Previous tests announced by the Defense Ministry were on June 2, June 7, June 26 and July 4.

### Final Nuclear Test for 1990 Conducted 21 Nov

AU2111184590 Paris AFP in English 1833 GMT  
21 Nov 90

[Text] Paris, November 21 (AFP)—France exploded a nuclear device at its Mururoa test site in French Polynesia on Wednesday, the sixth such test since May, the Defense Ministry announced here.

In a statement, the ministry said that the force of the blast was less than 50 kilotons.

The test should be the final one for 1990, since French authorities said earlier that the number of annual tests would be reduced from eight to six beginning this year.

The most recent explosion was set off on November 14 at the Fangataufa test site in French Polynesia and registered less than 100 kilotons. France also carried out tests on June 2, 7 and 26, and July 4.

During his visit to French Polynesia in May, French President Francois Mitterrand promised to release more information on nuclear testing, which had been tightly cloaked in secrecy over the last 15 years.

Previously, French nuclear tests were announced by New Zealand, which operates an observation post at Rarotonga in the Cook Islands.

## GERMANY

**CFE Delegation Chief on First Agreement**

*AU1811155690 Vienna DER STANDARD in German  
15 Nov 90 p 2*

[Interview with Ruediger Hartmann, head of the FRG delegation to the Negotiations on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, by an unidentified DER STANDARD journalist in Vienna; date not given: "Europe's New Peace System"]

[Text] [DER STANDARD] After 20 months of negotiation the Negotiations on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe [CFE] come to the conclusion of a first, important treaty. What are the surprises and disappointments, in your view?

[Hartmann] The actually surprising thing is that it was possible during the incredibly short period of 20 months to conclude an arms control agreement of outstanding political and military importance among the participants from 22 countries. This will establish the security policy foundations for the European peace system after the peaceful revolution in Central and Eastern Europe. Thanks to a comprehensive verification system, military openness [Transparenz] will be established in Europe to a previously inconceivable degree.

[DER STANDARD] The mandate for the CFE was formulated before the upheavals in Eastern Europe. Can the fiction that East and West are facing each other in rigid blocs be upheld in the CFE beyond 19 November?

[Hartmann] The mandate of 1989 has stood its test in every respect and also, in particular, because the 22 states can effectively introduce their own interests regardless of their belonging to an alliance.

For quite some time West and East have not been facing each other as opponents in the CSCE negotiations, but as partners. Therefore, it is justified to continue the follow-up negotiations, which will start in November and are supposed to last until the CSCE follow-up meeting in Helsinki, on the basis of the current mandate.

[DER STANDARD] Apart from the Red Army, the German Bundeswehr will lose the most as a result of disarmament. Disarmament is most effective in those two armed forces. How will that affect the FRG military concept?

[Hartmann] I would not consider it a "loss" that the Bundeswehr has to reduce a considerable amount of equipment as a result of the CSCE treaty. It is linked with taking over the weapons and equipment of the former GDR. The reductions and, even more so, the readiness expressed by Germany at the CSCE negotiations to limit its future troop strength to 370,000 men makes a new concept for the Bundeswehr indispensable.

[DER STANDARD] At the moment the CFE is limited to 22 countries. Can or should it be extended to the 34 states of the CSCE?

[Hartmann] Agreement has already been reached that after the upcoming CSCE follow-up meeting in Helsinki in 1992 the disarmament negotiations will be extended to all 34 CSCE states, including the neutral and non-aligned countries in Europe.

**Soviets Confirm U.S. Missiles Withdrawn**

*LD1511182190 Hamburg DPA in German 1706 GMT  
15 Nov 90*

[Text] Wiesbaden/Mainz (DPA)—A group of Soviet inspectors was confirmed on Thursday [15 November] the withdrawal of missiles deployed until 22 August at the U.S. military base at Wiesbaden (Rhineland-Palatinate). According to the Defense Area Command 4 (Mainz) of the Bundeswehr, the 10 Soviet delegation members were accompanied on the inspection by members of the American on-site inspection authority and base representatives. The inspection confirmed that all 84 Cruise missiles deployed at the 38th Tactical Air Corps Squadron in Wiesbaden and their launch ramps have been withdrawn. They will be scrapped in the United States in the presence of Soviet inspectors.

**CDE Chief Delegate on Disarmament, Verification**

*AU1911132690 Vienna DER STANDARD in German  
19 Nov 90 p 3*

[Interview with Guenter Joetze, German chief delegate to the Conference on Cooperation and Disarmament in Europe, CDE, by Norber Mayer in Vienna on 17 November: "We Permit Ourselves Mutual Interference"]

[Text] [Mayer] The delegations to the conference on security and confidence-building measures have set high goals for themselves. What are the limits of what can be achieved?

[Joetze] The Western Alliance submitted 18 proposals and had only to drop one. The package was even enriched by some new proposals during the conference. Critics who considered the political potential exhausted at the beginning were disproved by reality. In the past, the decisive term, military relevance, was interpreted with reference to troops. Now we have introduced cooperative measures that are also relevant to the plans of the countries' military headquarters—exchange of information and advance warning.

[Mayer] The Vienna Conflict Prevention Center also serves that purpose. What leverage does it have?

[Joetze] The German Federal Government wanted to assign two areas to the center—confidence building and the political settlement of conflicts. Many of the participating countries were not ready to agree on the latter.

The Vienna center "only" has the mandate jointly to discuss conflicts, which has had a remarkable peace-keeping effect in the past. Not only acts violating international law can be discussed, but also activities on the territory of another country that worry us. We permit ourselves mutual interference. That is great moral leverage.

[Mayer] That applies to peacetime. What mechanisms are there for crises?

[Joetze] We have not reached that point. Measures aimed at preventing crises are the tasks of the future. For instance, restricting military maneuvers would be a conceivable measure.

[Mayer] A main area of the conference on security and confidence-building measures is verification. Putting it negatively, such an inspection can assume huge bureaucratic dimensions.

[Joetze] We would rather pay for that than for the continuous buildup of weapons systems. Verification will, of course, tie up considerable resources. However, the benefit we will derive from it justifies the expense. All of Europe will be made verifiable.

[Mayer] What do you expect of the planned Vienna seminar on military doctrines of leading military officials?

[Joetze] While the seminar held in 1990 marked the end of the period of confrontation, the second seminar to be held in 1991 will be marked by the change of European relations. We will not have to confront each other with new doctrines but will be able to frankly discuss individual options.

#### **Defense Ministry Outlines New Tank Levels**

*LD1911131190 Hamburg DPA in German 1218 GMT  
19 Nov 90*

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—The Bundeswehr has to scrap 2,927 battle tanks within the framework of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe which was signed today in Paris.

The Ministry of Defense in Bonn explained today that at present the Bundeswehr has 7,093 tanks, including the stocks of the former National People's Army. According to the new disarmament treaty, they are only allowed to keep 4,166.

At present the Bundeswehr has over 9,598 armored vehicles: armored personnel carriers, tank destroyers, and personnel carriers. In the future it is to have only 3,446 vehicles at the most. Therefore 6,152 will have to be eliminated.

The German armed forces have 4,644 artillery guns, multiple missile launchers, cannons, howitzers, and mortars. They will have to do without 1,955 of these

weapons systems because according to the disarmament treaty they are only allowed 2,689.

The Bundeswehr will be able to continue to fly 900 of its 1,064 fighter aircraft. Therefore it has to get rid of 164 aircraft. In the case of the fighter helicopters, the armed forces have to reduce the number from 357 to 306. The reduction in this sector will thus be 51.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has promised Soviet head of state Mikhail Gorbachev that the Bundeswehr personnel would be limited from 525,000 to 370,000 soldiers by the end of 1994.

#### **Bonn Parties Welcome Disarmament Treaty Signing**

*LD1911150890 Hamburg DPA in German 1435 GMT  
19 Nov 90*

[Text] Bonn (DP)—The Bonn parties today welcomed the signing of the Treaty on Conventional Disarmament in Europe at the CSCE conference in Paris. With this the weapons stocks in the East and West will be extensively reduced for the first time since World War II, said Horst Ehmke, deputy Social Democratic Party parliamentary group chairman. But the highest military potential worldwide continues to be concentrated in Europe. Therefore, it is now a question of consistently continuing the disarmament process in conventional armed forces. The aim of negotiations now has to be the zero option in nuclear short-range weapons.

Free Democratic Party Chief Count Otto Lambsdorff assessed the agreement as welcome progress toward disarmament and arms control. It is the result of the path that the Free Democrats had taken in various coalitions.

According to Alfred Dregger, Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union parliamentary group chief, German unification has overtaken the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe. NATO cannot replace it but only add to it, Dregger said in Bonn. In the future the CSCE also has to be the point of reference for the implementation of the human rights and rights of self-determination of the peoples in Europe.

#### **German Role in Iraqi Chemical Weapons Production Viewed**

##### **Aid Continues Despite Embargo**

*LD2411101990 Hamburg DPA in German 0215 GMT  
24 Nov 90*

[Text] Hamburg (DPA)—The Hamburg news magazine DER SPIEGEL reports that Iraq's poison gas factories, presumably built with German firms' assistance, continue to operate despite the worldwide trade embargo.



The magazine says in its latest edition (out on 26 November), citing reports by released hostages and intelligence sources, that 400 kilograms of the nerve gases Tabun and Lost are being produced daily in Samarra, Iraq, alone.

DER SPIEGEL also reports that production continues unabated in almost all important Iraqi arms factories. European helpers, obviously including many Germans, maintain production in the plants, in which foreign hostages are also being held prisoner. The magazine says that, as before, technicians and salesmen have been travelling secretly to Iraq via Amman to complete lucrative weapons deals.

DER SPIEGEL says Iraqi managers issued open certificates [blanko-zertifikate] to foreign experts who helped with weapons production which would allow them to leave again.

DER SPIEGEL says several employees of weapons firms were among the hostages flown out over the past few days.

#### Genscher Notes Punishment Liability

LD2611104990 Hamburg DPA in German 1010 GMT  
26 Nov 90

[Excerpts] Bonn (DPA)—Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher gave the assurance today that he knows of no grounds for continued German expert aid in poison gas production to Iraq. In an interview with Deutschlandfunk, Genscher emphasized: "Everyone knows very well that in such a case he would make himself liable for punishment in accordance with the new legislation."

The continued production of around 400 kg of the nerve gases Tabun and Lost daily in the Samarra poison gas factory, about 120 km from Baghdad, has been reported by the news magazine "DER SPIEGEL" in its latest edition. [passage omitted]

In the interview Genscher spoke in favor of the laws being tightened. After the elections the Federal Government must present a new draft "very quickly". Genscher conceded that there are still a number of loopholes.

#### Law Amendments Surveyed

AU1911113890 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT  
in German 14 Nov 90 p 10

["sm" report: "The Network of Controls Has Become Tighter"]

[Text] Bonn, 14 November 1990—The Federal Government and the Bundestag have tightened the foreign trade law and the foreign trade controls through numerous measures since the beginning of 1989. This became necessary because of the affair in connection with the Libyan gas plant in al-Rabitah. Since the middle of this year, calls for tighter foreign trade controls have

increased because of the feared use of Iraqi chemical weapons, which were produced with German help, against Western allies.

HANDELSBLATT presents a survey, based on documents of the Economics Ministry, of decisions designed to prevent the export of sensitive goods and technologies that have been implemented so far.

#### 1. Legislative measures

##### A. Decrees issued by the Federal Government

—The tightening of controls for export to Libya, adopted on 15 March 1989, was implemented with the third decree on the amendment to the foreign trade decree, of 22 March 1989. (Federal Law Gazette I, page 535, entered into force on 1 April 1989). With this decree, a ban on legal transactions and actions by residents which are linked with the establishment and operation of plants for the production of chemical weapons in Libya, was introduced in foreign trade.

With the fourth decree on the amendment to the foreign trade decree of 21 June 1989 (Federal Law Gazette I, page 1134, entered into force on 29 June 1989), this ban was extended to the export of goods and the handling of business for a project involving the tanking up in the air of aircraft in Libya.

With the 64th decree on the amendment to the export list of 16 August 1989 (Federal Gazette No. 154 of 18 August 1989, page 3925, entered into force on 19 August 1989), an export permit for hang-gliders (kites, gliding umbrellas) to Lebanon, Libya, and Syria was introduced. With the sixth decree on the amendment to the foreign trade decree of 20 March 1990 (Federal Law Gazette I, page 554, entered into force on 28 March 1990), an additional transit permit for hang-gliders to Lebanon, Libya, and Syria was adopted.

—With the resolutions dated 15 March, 4 October 1989, and 20 February 1990, the list of chemicals subject to permission was extended to a total of 50 substances (62d decree on the amendment to the export list—Federal Gazette No. 68 of 11 April 1989, page 1889, entered into force on 12 April 1989; 66th decree on amendment to export list—Federal Gazette No. 198 of 19 October 1989, page 4945, entered into force on 20 October 1989; 67th decree on the amendment to the export list—Federal Gazette No. 54 of 17 March 1990, page 1333, entered into force on 27 March 1990).

In the United States, for example, 50 substances are subject to export control, with some restrictions applying to certain countries only, and in Japan 50 substances have been subject to export permission since July 1989.

—The tightening of the control of technology transfers in the military-strategic field adopted on 15 February 1989 was implemented with the second decree on the amendment to the foreign trade decree (Federal Law

Gazette I, page 341, entered into force on 8 March 1989). With this decree, the control of technology transfers, of merchanting transactions, and the passing on of knowledge that is not publicly accessible concerning the manufacture of sensitive goods was extended to all countries of the world, with the exception of the OECD countries. Until that point, export permits were only needed for East Bloc countries. OECD countries have been exempted from this regulation because there is close cooperation with these countries within the framework of international export control. With this decree, the duty to obtain a permit for the export of chemical plants has been extended to engineering data.

—On 15 February 1989, the Cabinet decided to specify the duty to obtain a permit for the export of certain chemical plants, which has been in force since 1984, introducing the duty to obtain a permit for the export of plants that are suited for the production of biological warfare agents.

The resolutions adopted by the Cabinet were implemented with the inclusion of new lists D and E in the export list on the basis of the 63d decree on the amendment to the foreign trade decree (Federal Gazette No. 139a of 28 July 1989, entered into force on 7 August 1989).

Controls concerning the final destination of goods mentioned in lists D and E were introduced—analogously to the control of goods mentioned in lists A, B, and C—with the fifth decree on the amendment to the foreign trade decree (Federal Law Gazette I, page 1749, entered into force on 30 September 1989).

—With the seventh decree on the amendment to the foreign trade decree of 21 June 1990 (Federal Law Gazette I, page 1170, entered into force on 28 June 1990), the transit of goods through the FRG for the Iraqi project of an extended-range gun was banned. This was accompanied by the 68th decree on the amendment to the export list of 21 June 1990 (Federal Gazette No. 116 of 27 June 1990, page 3269, entered into force on 28 June 1990), under which the duty to obtain a permit for the export of certain equipment for exports to Iraq was introduced.

This was designed to prevent the supply of subcontractor products from the economic area for the Iraqi project of an extended-range gun. Both decrees have meanwhile become redundant as far as Iraq is concerned because of the UN trade embargo.

—With the eighth decree on the amendment to the foreign trade decree of 18 July 1990 (Federal Law Gazette, part I, page 1510, entered into force on 11 August 1990), participation by FRG citizens in missile projects in other countries became subject to permission. The legal basis for this is Section 7, Paragraph 3, which was incorporated into the foreign trade law with the fifth law on the amendment to the foreign trade law, which was adopted at the beginning of August

1990. Thus, by issuing a decree, it has become possible to make the participation of Germans in foreign projects in the sphere of armament subject to permission.

—With the ninth decree on the amendment to the foreign trade decree of 7 August 1990 (Federal Gazette No. 146 of 8 August 1990, page 4013) restrictions concerning the disposal of Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets, particularly in the sphere of capital transactions, were introduced. Thus, the disposal of all accounts, deposits, and other Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets are subject to permission.

This is primarily designed to prevent Iraq from seizing Kuwaiti assets through authorities controlled by Iraq. With the 69th decree on the amendment to the export list of 7 August 1990 (Federal Gazette No. 146 of 8 August 1990, page 4013), the export of certain goods from Germany to Iraq whose use for military purposes cannot be ruled out was subjected to permission. This regulation has become redundant because of the trade embargo.

—With the 10th decree on the amendment to the foreign trade decree (Federal Gazette No. 149 of 11 September 1990, page 4068), the Federal Government is implementing the resolutions of the UN Security Council. With resolution 661/90 of 6 August 1990, the UN Security Council adopted comprehensive economic sanctions against Iraq because of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. The sanctions are based on Chapter VII of the UN Charter and are binding for the entire community of states.

In the sphere of imports and exports under EC regulations, the 10th decree is only of declaratory significance as far as export bans are concerned, because EC law prevails. As a result of the 10th decree, sanctions were added to EC law.

In the field of payment transactions, all payments to Iraq or Kuwait are banned if they are linked with commercial transactions that fall under the embargo. All other payments are subject to permission.

All activities by Germans in Iraq and Kuwait in connection with weapons and military equipment, as well as their development, production, and use are also banned. In addition, the passing on of know-how and the transit of goods destined for Iraq and Kuwait are also banned.

—Controls concerning the final destination of imported goods that fall under the embargo were tightened with the fifth decree on the amendment to the foreign trade decree of 10 September 1989 (Federal Law Gazette I, page 1749, entered into force on 30 September 1989).

The tightening of this rule became necessary because of incidents that were examined by the investigation committee of the Bundestag set up to clarify certain events in the nuclear sphere.

—The control of foreign trade in the military-strategic area has also been tightened by extending the duty to obtain permission for the transfer of technology to the passing on of data processing programs that are not accessible publicly (software) (fifth decree on the amendment to the foreign trade decree of 20 September 1989—Federal Law Gazette I, page 1749, entered into force on 30 September 1989). Irrespective of the government's decisions adopted on 15 February and 15 March 1989, the tightening of the controls became necessary because of the increasing significance of software for technical processes of all kinds.

—When introducing stricter controls, applications forms for export permissions that can be read by computers were introduced with the seventh decree on the amendment to the foreign trade decree of 21 June 1990 (Federal Law Gazette I, page 1170, entered into force on 1 October 1990). In this way, the handling of the applications at the Federal Economics Institute has been essentially rationalized through the use of a data processing system. Moreover, a number of additional questions have to be answered on the new forms, which, in view of the danger of proliferation, are aimed at a much more precise description of the exports and their use, particularly the use of the goods by the recipient.

—The evaluation of the export declarations by the export control authorities, adopted by the Federal Government on 15 February 1989, was introduced with the fifth decree on the amendment to the foreign trade decree (Federal Law Gazette I, page 1749).

The evaluation will be carried out as of 1 April 1991 (Article 2 of the sixth decree to the amendment to the foreign trade decree of 20 March 1990—Federal Law Gazette I, page 554).

## B. Laws

—With the fifth law on the amendment to the foreign trade law of 20 July 1990 (Federal Law Gazette, part I, page 1457), Section 34 of the foreign trade law was modified in a way that the range of punishment for violations of the foreign trade law was increased from a maximum of three years to 10 years. In addition, a mere threat to the security and the foreign relations of the FRG, as well as to the peaceful coexistence among the peoples will be punishable. A specific violation of the objects of legal protection is no longer required.

With the introduction of Section 7, Paragraph 3, a general legal basis has been created at the same time, which makes activities abroad by German citizens in connection with the development and production of weapons, ammunition, and military equipment subject to permission. This was applied with the eighth decree on changes in missile technology.

—With the sixth law on the amendment to the foreign trade law of 20 July 1990 (Federal Law Gazette, part I, page 1460) the maximum fine according to Section 33,

Paragraph 5 of the foreign trade law was doubled from 500,000 German marks to 1 million to ensure a more efficient prosecution of violations of the foreign trade law. At the same time, a legal basis was created with Section 26a of the foreign trade law to make it binding for German enterprises to declare what they produce in the sphere of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, even if they do not plan any exports. Thus, the export control system can also be applied to the area of potential illegal exports. A corresponding decree will soon be published.

—With the law on the improvement of the control of foreign trade and on the ban of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons (it will enter into force before the end of November 1990 with its publication in the Federal Law Gazette), up to 15 years of imprisonment are provided for the particularly dangerous sphere of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. Under this law, activities by Germans abroad will be registered, and thoughtless, that is grossly negligent aiding and abetting are punishable. The minimum punishment for intentional activities is two years. Thus, criminal offenders can no longer expect suspended sentences.

## II. Administrative Measures

—The improvement of the information basis of the authorities responsible for granting permissions, for control, and investigation in foreign trade through the mutual exchange of data, which was adopted by the Federal Government on 15 February 1989, has been achieved through amendments to the foreign trade law, financial administration law, and nuclear law. The corresponding regulations are contained in the law on the improvement of the control of foreign trade and on the ban on nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, which will enter into force in October 1990, as well as in the sixth law on the amendment to the foreign trade law of 20 July 1990 (Federal Law Gazette I, page 1460, entered into force on 28 July 1990). Concerning the control of exports, the responsible ministries have agreed to intensify customs controls for exports to particularly critical countries.

In addition, the warning system with which the FRG Government tries to warn German industry against illegal acquisition attempts from abroad has been expanded. Since 1989, specific warnings have been issued in about 20 cases.

Finally, the FRG Government has considerably raised the number of foreign trade inspections.

While during the first half of 1989 144 inspections were made, which led to suspicions of violations of foreign trade law in 51 cases, the number of inspections during the first half of 1990 rose to as much as 442 with 145 cases of suspicion. In many of these cases the FRG Government turned to the public prosecutors' offices to further clear up the matter.

—With the decision of 11 April 1989 and within the framework of an addendum to the 1989 budget, the FRG Cabinet dealt with the budget preconditions for the increased expenditure in terms of personnel and material of the authorities responsible for approval and monitoring in foreign trade. The addendum to the budget was adopted by the Bundestag at the beginning of June 1989. The number of personnel dealing with export controls in the Federal Economic Office has been tripled. In the Department VI of the Office, which deals with export controls, 108 new posts were established; thus, this department now has 168 employees. The personnel and material capacities of the authorities for approval and supervision will be expanded further.

In addition, the FRG Government has tightened regulations for permitting nuclear exports to nonnuclear states, which have not signed the Nonproliferation Treaty. Following a Cabinet decision of 9 August 1990, new and important nuclear exports to recipients in nonnuclear states, which are not partners to the Nonproliferation Treaty or the Treaty of Tlatelolco, are permitted only if the recipient countries have subjected all basic material, in particular fissionable material, to the safety measures of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna. Existing obligations and permits are to be subjected to the new regulations within five years.

#### Kohl on Implementation of Arms Agreements

##### Does Not Rule Out Early Soviet Withdrawal

LD2511102390 Hamburg DPA in German 0941 GMT  
25 Nov 90

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl does not rule out a withdrawal of Soviet troops from the territory of the former GDR before the end of the agreed four-year period. "The main problem for the Soviets is not that they do not want to withdraw, but simply that they need the necessary accommodation on the territory of the Soviet Union," Kohl said today in an interview with Suedwestfunk.

For the chancellor, the withdrawal mainly depends on how quickly housing aid for the Soviet Union from the Federal Republic will be available. However, the "great question mark" was what the local authorities, towns, and communities in the Soviet Union were prepared for and in a position to do.

In Kohl's view, the USSR joining NATO is not realistic. "But NATO will change, and we will gain other, supplementary security systems," the chancellor said in the interview. A start on that had been made at the CSCE conference in Paris.

#### On Short-Range Missile Elimination

AU2411195790 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER  
RUNDSCHAU in German 24 Nov 90 p 1

[Eghard Moerbitz report: "Kohl Wants To Eliminate Missiles"]

[Excerpt] Bonn, 23 November—On Friday [23 November] in Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Kohl advocated "speedy negotiations on the elimination of short-range missiles." At the annual reception for the diplomatic corps in Palais Schaumburg, Kohl said that in the future security policy will no longer "be determined by the permanent striving for military superiority."

The chancellor paid tribute to the CSCE agreement, which had just been signed in Paris, and called it "the starting point for the basic reorganization of security in Europe," while he added that there must not be "a standstill in that respect." Rather, it is in the interest of all people involved to "speedily" implement the impending negotiations on troop reductions "without interruptions until the follow-up meeting in Helsinki in 1992." The Federal Government will press emphatically "for the overdue conclusion of a worldwide chemical weapons ban."

The renunciation of NATO is still out of the question for the chancellor because security in Europe will "continue" to require "its pillar of defense." Therefore, the "changing North Atlantic Alliance" remains of "existential importance" for the FRG. [passage omitted]

#### Continued Business With Iraq Reported

AU2611161890 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German  
26 Nov 90 pp 29-31

[Unattributed report: "Sizzling in the Afternoon"]

[Text] The foul smell "of chemicals" which he had to support while being held hostage have remained in the nose of Manfred Ritschel even after his release. The merchant of Wattenscheid was particularly upset by the poisonous smell everyday he was led across the court along with the other hostages to pick up food just before 1900.

Ritschel's fellow detainee, Peter Boeshans, related similar experiences: "Production has not stopped, there were noises from the workshops and there was this stench," he stated. Another person who was also kept as hostage recalls "loud whistling and sizzling," usually in the afternoon.

The hostages could only guess what the smells and noises were. Their prison was a workshop of the missile-proof poison gas factory of Samarra, some 120 km outside Baghdad. After his return home, one of the prisoners said that "nobody was supposed to see anything that was going on outside." The door of the manufacturing shop, where the hostages were kept, was welded.



At the armament complex of Taji, northwest of Baghdad, where in the past few years the Ferro Steel concern of Essen as general contractor set up a cannon factory camouflaged as a universal steel mill, regulations were less strict. The hostages, who were taken there as living protective shields, were able to watch workers in action—they were obviously German specialists.

The reports of the first persons who returned from Iraq have alarmed German and American intelligence services: "In almost all important arms factories of Saddam Husayn, who is being boycotted by the whole world for his occupation of Kuwait, production seems to continue with foreign support.

According to intelligence service analyses, poison gas and cannons, intended for use against the rest of the world, were produced in the immediate neighborhood of the prisons in which the hostages were kept; sometimes, the production was carried out even with the help of Germans, who are in the desert not as hostages but as business partners of the dictator.

From hostages' reports and other sources, intelligence services have reconstructed that—at least until early November—for example in Samarra one shift was working five days a week. The workers produce about 400 kilograms of Tabun and Lost per day, and maybe even Sarin.

Experts believe that crucial sections of these poison gas factories can be controlled only by highly qualified experts, of whom there were very few in Iraq—at least before the embargo.

German efficiency has been a topic of interest among the international hostages for quite a while. For example, when Mr. Ritschel of Wattenscheid was moved to a plant of the "Iraq Atomic Energy Company" along with other prisoners of Samarra in early October, an American hostage said to him: "We have come from Taji, at the building site there you could have talked to your fellow citizens."

In the far north, in Mosul, where, together with about 40 German subcontractors, the Projecta GmbH company of Bielefeld built the most modern military research center in the Middle East, another German hostage was also reminded of his home in various ways: He told Dieter Schinzel, a deputy of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] to the European Parliament, and who visited Iraq, that he saw many machines made in Germany as well as German experts, who were working busily.

Many signs have indicated that Western experts are forced to continue their work. However, there is also plenty of information that helpers from Germany and other places also work there voluntarily—for gold, because of scarce foreign currency.

According to observations by the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) based on information received by

Western agents but also on the basis of statements by those who returned from Iraq, business partners in Baghdad and Europe continue to carry out their transactions. Discretely as always, West German enterprises continue to fulfill their agreements with belligerent Saddam.

Iraq expert Schinzel has stated that the experts enter the country via Amman. It is still easy to get to the Jordanian capital. From there, Iraqi Airways offers daily flights to the Saddam Husayn International Airport.

The ritual is carried out according to the old rules. The helpers are led past the checkpoints—without troublesome passport and customs formalities.

In the past this used to be a favor, now it is camouflage. An EC regulation of 29 October bans all services for the Iraqi economy with the exception of bank transactions. The size of criminal sanctions is currently discussed in the European capitals.

People do not mind taking long roundabout ways to break the embargo. It is conspicuous how many German salesmen do not directly fly back home from Amman but first stop over in London or Amsterdam.

FRG border guards routinely check the itinerary of people returning from the Middle East. This is how the authorities have found out that, for example, Manfred Schwender of Ibbenbueren in Westphalia returned from Iraq about one month ago—not on a flight along with released hostages but as an individual passenger.

Schwender and his father Ewald have been known in connection with business deals with Iraq. They trade in machines and building equipment on a wholesale basis ("mainly with Middle East countries") and attracted some attention a couple of years ago when they built an assembly line which has now been set up in Samarra.

The plant was alleged to have produced harmless containers such as fire extinguishers. Yet, in reality it is aircraft bombs which Saddam has filled with nerve gas.

The Schwenders have stated that they were cheated and that they did not know the purpose of their plant. Father and son are now facing court action. Now the investigators want to find out what Manfred Schwender was doing in Iraq at the time.

German merchants with strong nerves cannot be stopped even by an embargo or the danger of war. Representatives of the German arms and chemical industry have invested in Saddam's war preparations for many years. Their unscrupulous behavior has become public only in the past few months. Yet, the Western business people are not willing to write off their investments in the Middle East.

For the investigators it is difficult to interpret correctly all missions in Iraq. In the past few weeks, some enterprise managers have tried to achieve the release of company employees on their own account, while others

obviously wanted to fulfill their commitments because otherwise the deposited guarantee sum would be cashed in by the Iraqis. Others fear having their names placed on a black list and thus possibly lose lucrative deals.

The Federal Office for Criminal Investigation and the BND [Federal Intelligence Service] have more and more information about companies that break the embargo and supply all kinds of goods. The illegal shipments go via the border with Iran, which is 1,450 km long, or via the Turkish border in the mountains in northern Iraq.

The many loopholes and secret paths are very difficult to control, so that the supply of goods continues smoothly. This might have included goods for some people who—here in Germany—were regarded as hostages.

For the people of the intelligence services all these reports have created the impression that there are certain differences between the situation of foreigners who are there as hostages and those who are in Iraq as business people.

The situation seems to be worst for those who were captured in Kuwait. They were the first ones to be taken to strategic places in large numbers and to be occasionally even badly treated.

However, those who entered the country after 2 August, the day of the invasion of Kuwait, did not have to fear being captured by Saddam's hangmen. Foreigners who were in Iraq itself before 2 August were usually treated in a better way—even though one can hardly describe their treatment as that of "guests," as Saddam does.

The situation is probably best for those who work in the armament sector. They are allowed to move freely and some have even enjoyed first-class treatment: Project manager Saba Modher, responsible for the missile program, issued loads of open certificates which would allow people to leave. For example, the Iraqi industry minister needed a certain number of places for his own purpose.

The helpers were very surprised about what happened in Baghdad before the return of the German hostages two weeks ago. Mr. Schinzel, who accompanied Brandt on his mission, stated that some people just did not want to leave the country. Others, who received exit visas a long time ago, arrived in London only weeks later. When asked about his employer one man gave the names of three different companies, "none of which was true" (Schinzel).

The fact that the group of Kuwait hostages aboard the aircraft was suddenly joined by about two dozen travelers who were never seen during the long days of waiting and got on board only at the very last moment is also a hint of private agreements with the Saddam regime. When a television crew of RTL Television began to shoot some footage on the flight back, some of the last-minute travelers were hiding their faces behind newspapers.

In belligerent Iraq it is currently difficult to tell victims from perpetrators. In the same way that the allied troops in the Gulf see themselves confronted with their own arms technology, with which their salesmen contributed to the Iraqi arms buildup over the years, some engineers were arrested, thus becoming victims as a result of the activities of their company.

The names of many companies that are known in connection with Iraq appear in both the list of those who have returned and also in that of those who have stayed there: The lists contain the Heberger Bau company, which is involved in the deals with the poison gas plant of Samarra, the Gildemeister company, the planners of the Mosul arms center, as well as the two Mosul trainers Hahn and Kolb, and the Fortuna Works of Stuttgart. Staff of the Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm company are of course also on these lists.

Certainly, some of those who returned in Brandt's hostage aircraft hardly needed any humanitarian help: One of those Germans who flew back along with Brandt was an employee of the Baghdad arms company Al Fao Establishment, which is pursuing lofty goals with its missile program.

Another one used to work for the Technical Corps for Special Projects, a department of the Defense Ministry headed by hostage taker Saddam Husayn's son-in-law, Husayn Karminal [spelling as published].

#### **Genscher, Soviet Commander Discuss Troops' Stay**

*LD2711130990 Berlin ADN International Service  
in German 1230 GMT 27 Nov 90*

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—The Federal Government will do everything possible to contribute to making the limited stay of the Soviet troops and their eventual withdrawal a confidence building measure between the Soviet Union and Germany.

According to information from the Foreign Office, this intent was stressed in Bonn today by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher during a talk with the commander in chief of the Western Group of Soviet Forces, Army General Boris Snetkov.

The Soviet officer is in Bonn for the constituent meeting of the Joint German-Soviet Commission, the formation of which was agreed in Article 25 of the treaty between the Federal Republic and the USSR on the conditions of the limited stay and the means for the planned withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Germany.

Genscher said the spirit of the negotiations for this treaty in the early autumn of this year must also characterize the practical implementation of the treaty. In this implementation, the Federal Government is prepared for a close and trustful cooperation. Genscher said he was



convinced that the new quality of the relations between the two states and peoples would stand the test of mastering this task.

#### **Stoltenberg, Polish Counterpart on Arms Control**

*LD2711095590 Hamburg DPA in German 0921 GMT 27 Nov 90*

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—Federal Defense Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg (Christian Democratic Union) today met his Polish counterpart, Vice Admiral Piotr Kolodziejczyk, for a comprehensive talk.

The main issues of the meeting were security policy, the development of arms control, the political situation in Europe, and the further development of mutual relations.

The Polish guest will also visit the naval command at Gluecksburg and Navy units in Olpenitz.

#### **Defense Chiefs Talks Successful**

*LD2711172190 Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 27 Nov 90*

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—In the words of Federal Defense Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg (Christian Democratic Union), the talks with his Polish counterpart Rear Admiral Piotr Kolodziejczyk have "illustrated the new and very positive phase in German-Polish relations." Following the conclusion of their consultations, both ministers signed in Bonn today an agreement on the prevention of incidents at sea outside territorial waters.

Security policy issues, the development of arms control, the political situation in Europe, and further development of bilateral relations were at the center of the discussions with the Polish defense minister, Stoltenberg stressed to journalists. A shared assessment was achieved about important issues, including the desire to continue the process of arms control. Staff talks have been agreed upon, as were regular meetings at the leadership level of the armed forces. Stoltenberg reported that it is also intended to open joint leadership and training facilities. Thought has also been given to the exchange of sports delegations and bands.

Rear Admiral Piotr Kolodziejczyk pointed out that the armed forces play an important role in "building a new European home." Many chapters have been written in German-Polish history, both dark and bright ones. But now one should "look to the future and only take from the past what is positive and useful." On that basis it is a matter of building goodneighborly relations, the Polish minister said.

He announced the continuation of the process of reducing the Polish armed forces. In the past two years, the number of soldiers has been reduced by over 100,000. He proceeded from the assumption that the required strength of the armed forces will be 250,000 men.

With reference to the acceptance of NVA [National Peoples Army] equipment, the Polish minister showed interest, but conceded that it would have to be dealt with at the governmental level. Stoltenberg qualified that by saying that the German side is still in the process of forming an opinion about it, and only after that could it react to specific requirements.

Rear Admiral Piotr Kolodziejczyk pointed to the current excessive concentration of Polish armed forces in the western border areas. An "equal security structure on all the country's borders" is the goal, which would mean strengthening the troop contingents on Poland's eastern border.

#### **Riedl on Conversion From Weapons Production**

*AU2711192790 Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 27 Nov 90 p 23*

[Gerhard Hennemann report: "Bundeswehr Requires One-Third Fewer Weapons"]

[Text] Bonn, 26 November—Erich Riedl, parliamentary state secretary in the Federal Economics Ministry, assumes that Bundeswehr orders from the German arms industry will, in the medium term, decrease by roughly one third as a result of the Vienna disarmament agreements. Roughly one fourth of all German companies that are currently largely producing military goods, are expecting major economic difficulties in the foreseeable future, stressed Riedl in an interview with SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG. However, compared with other industrial nations, the German arms industry is still in a relatively favorable situation.

Riedl says about the economic effects of the international disarmament process, that there is only incomplete information based on polls carried out among weapons producers. He said that the extent of the economic consequences of the disarmament process will decisively depend on whether and how the capacities released can be used for the production of civilian goods. Riedl said that basically, the problems of conversion will be solved all the more easily the larger the company is, the smaller the percentage of military materiel in the company's overall production is, and the less specialized the weapons produced by the company are.

#### **Arms Disposal**

Riedl said that initial polls among enterprises have shown that virtually all weapons producers in the Federal Republic are considering reducing their capacities. However, only one fourth of them anticipate serious conversion problems, which would involve major personnel reductions. Most of the companies assume that the decline of weapons orders can largely be set off by the demand for civilian products and by other military orders, Riedl says. The parliamentary state secretary sees compensation opportunities in the military area above all in connection with the modernization of existing

weapons systems, and in connection with the upcoming disposal and scrapping of arms, ammunition, and military production facilities.

Riedl stressed that measured by the starting position of other industrial countries, the Federal Republic has a relatively favorable position regarding the conversion problem. Weapons production of the ten largest German concerns amounts to a mere 9.3 percent, whereas it is 22.9 percent in the United States, 38.5 percent in Great Britain, and as much as 40 percent in France. If the volume of Bundeswehr orders, which will now be set free and which amounted to an assumed quantity of 4.7 billion German marks every year, is fully used for other government tasks—in environmental protection, for instance—only small negative effects of weapons conversion on employment must be expected, says Riedl.

As Bonn's coordinator of the German aerospace industry, Riedl basically sees considerable conversion problems for the particularly highly specialized producers of military air- and spacecraft. The same holds true for military shipbuilding. Regionally, the problems will be concentrated on Bavaria and the north German coastal laender. However, much will depend on the development of the demand for civilian products in those areas, to the extent that the decrease in military demand can be compensated for. The prospects of demand for civilian aircraft and merchant ships in the nineties are much more favorable than they were in the eighties. Riedl said that air traffic fleets must be modernized and enlarged because of the increasing traffic.

#### Replacement by Airbus....

The parliamentary state secretary said that the Airbus program could play an essential role. Therefore, Riedl thinks that it is urgently necessary to further complement the Airbus program by a passenger plane with 80 to 130 seats with the Germans leading the project, and by an "Airbus Jumbo" with more than 500 seats as a counterweight to the monopoly of the Boeing "747" model. The Bonn coordinator also sees a considerable requirement for replacing helicopters. In view of the international backlog of capacities, the helicopter sector must be economically reorganized as soon as possible, says Riedl, and adds that the two German and French partners MBB [Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm] and Aerospatiale are particularly well prepared.

#### ...and Satellites

Finally, a supersonic passenger plane will also be required in the foreseeable future, which could be developed and built in trans-Atlantic cooperation, says Riedl. The state secretary believes that the civilian demand will increase in the area of telecommunications, especially in the area of intelligence satellites.

However, Riedl expects major technical conversion problems in the central areas of conventional military technology, such as tanks, guns, and ammunition. The producers of such weapons have expressed considerable

reservations as to whether it will be possible to convert that production to technologically related civilian products, because as a rule the markets for those products are already dominated by strong competitors. However, the opening of the markets in Eastern and Western Europe is at least offering some ray of hope to these firms as well. Riedl: "Nevertheless, we cannot rule out the possibility that some enterprises will not succeed in converting from weapons production, and that some production departments or even entire factories will have to be closed down."

#### Cabinet Further Restricts Technology Exports

*LD2811143290 Berlin ADN International Service  
in German 1326 GMT 28 Nov 90*

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The Bonn Cabinet today decided on "principles for the examination of the reliability of exporters of weapons of war and of arms-related goods."

Federal Economics Minister Dr. Helmut Haussmann sees this as an effective contribution to preventing illegal exports, a statement from the Berlin branch of his ministry says.

Because of the cases that became known of illegal technology transfer, it became necessary to place the question of the reliability of concerns involved in foreign trade more at the forefront of export control measures. Haussmann said the principles now agreed upon make use of laws that already exist.

The Cabinet decision envisages, among other things, that when applications are made to export weapons of war and arms-related goods, the firms making the applications must appoint an individual responsible for the exports in the firm's management. Where there are indications of violations of relevant regulations, decisions will not be made on any export applications until there is clarification of the facts.

To release says the principles adopted in Bonn supplement the tightening of the laws on foreign trade and the control of weapons of war undertaken since the beginning of 1989. Firms in the Federal Republic must take the necessary organizational decisions on their executive and supervisory boards by 1 March 1991.

## ITALY

#### De Michelis Acclaims Arms Reduction Treaty

*AU1911135490 Rome ANSA in English 1228 GMT  
19 Nov 90*

[Text] Paris, 19 November (ANSA)—Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis praised the "longsightedness" of some East European leaders Monday in a comment on the signing of the "historic" conventional arms reduction treaty here.

The Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Reduction Treaty, the result of 21 months of negotiation, was

signed in Paris Monday morning by leaders of the 22 NATO and Warsaw Pact nations before the official opening of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe summit.

The accord, De Michelis said "marks an historic turn-about because it sanctions arms reductions and verification measures which make the possibility of war on our continent remote, perhaps more so than at any time in the past."

According to De Michelis, the CFE Treaty was made possible by "the democratic revolution which has swept Eastern Europe, and the long-sightedness of its most enlightened leaders."

"It is now up to the accord itself," the diplomatic chief said "to confer stability on the altered political geography of the old continent."

## TURKEY

### CFE Treaty Hailed

#### Said To Benefit Modernization

TA1911152990 Ankara ANATOLIA in English  
1435 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Paris (ANATOLIA)—Turkey has gained security-wise and will be able to modernize its armed forces through the CFE treaty signed on Monday in Paris, diplomatic sources told ANATOLIA.

A specialist speaking to ANATOLIA described Turkey's gains under the treaty as follows:

- Nearly one third of Turkey, namely southeast Anatolia, is outside the scope of the treaty.

- Other countries in Turkey's region will all have a balanced amount of arms.

- The arms ceiling fixed for the flank region is satisfactory for Turkey.

- The CFE treaty enables the modernization of the Turkish Army.

The same diplomat, who requested anonymity said that the treaty reduced pressure on the region.

As an example, he cited the reduction of 9,000 Soviet tanks to 1,850.

#### Opposition Party Welcomes Treaty

TA1911191090 Ankara ANATOLIA in English  
1526 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Ankara (ANATOLIA)—The leader of the main opposition Social Democratic Populist Party (SHP) said on Wednesday [as received] that his party welcomed the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty signed earlier in the day in Paris.

Erdal Inonu said that by the treaty the countries of Europe had decided to destroy their arms and that he was happy that Turkey was a signatory.

Speaking at a press conference, Inonu said that the CFE treaty was an historical event by which European countries had [words indistinct] to go to war in future.

"Turkey's participation in such an agreement is a natural extension of its foreign policy as laid down by Ataturk with his maxim: 'peace at home, peace in the world'," Inonu said.

The SHP leader said that the same understanding should be extended to the Middle East and that a conference on security and cooperation in the region should be set up to negotiate a similar arms reduction process.

"The danger of war in the region is between the United States and Iraq and therefore the first thing to be done is that the United States and Iraq should declare that they will not go to war," he said. He added, however, that first Iraq should accept withdrawing from Kuwait. Inonu plans to visit a number of Middle East countries in the near future.

#### Demirel: Step To Disarmament

TA1911191390 Ankara TRT Television Network  
in Turkish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Excerpt] True Path Party leader Suleyman Demirel has declared that the CFE treaty signed in Paris today constitutes a very significant step toward disarmament and the elimination of the cold war. Demirel said that in a world that is reshaping itself, everyone will try to achieve progress and Turkey, too, must exert efforts to this end.

Addressing a meeting organized by his party in Ankara, Demirel noted that to achieve progress, one must respect human rights, preserve the ecological balance, and eradicate poverty. [passage omitted]

#### Germany To Donate Tanks to Turkey, Others

TA1911185490 Ankara ANATOLIA in English  
1540 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Ankara (ANATOLIA)—Germany will give over 3,000 tanks to Turkey, Greece, and Portugal after Monday's signing of an important disarmament agreement which restricts the numbers of conventional weapons in European countries, NATO officials said.

The Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty, the first to cover conventional arms since World War Two, was signed at the 34-nation Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe summit in Paris. Officials said Germany would also distribute over 5,000 armored combat vehicles (ACV) and personnel carriers—which would otherwise take Germany over its CFE quota according to the treaty—to the three NATO nations.

How the German tanks and ACVs will be distributed among Turkey, Greece, and Portugal will be decided later, officials told ANATOLIA.

According to the CFE Treaty Turkey will be allowed to have 2,795 tanks, 3,120 armored combat vehicles 3,523 guns and cannons, 750 military aircraft and 43 attack helicopters.

Turkey currently has over 4,000 tanks most of which are obsolete.

It plans to replace old tanks with those to be eliminated by other NATO nations and scrap its own outdated models.

Turkey, with the largest forces in NATO after the United States, is currently modernizing 255 of its total 2,700 U.S.-designed M-48 battle tanks a year.

Food and Machine Corporation (FMC) of the United States, has started co-production of 1,700 armoured combat vehicles at a factory near Ankara.

The CFE Treaty limits the number of weapons held by NATO and the Warsaw Pact to 20,000 tanks, 30,000 armoured cars, 20,000 artillery pieces, 6,800 combat aircraft and 2,000 attack helicopters.

Immediately after the signing of the CFE treaty, talks on troop reduction are scheduled to begin.

There are currently about 36,000 officers, 60,000 non-commissioned and 495,000 conscripted soldiers in the 591,000 strong Turkish Armed Forces, excluding the gendarmerie troops affiliated to the Interior Ministry.

### Structure of Armed Forces Described

NC2311211390 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish  
20 Nov 90 p 8

[Text] Ankara—It has been stated that the Turkish Army is made up of 591,000 personnel. This includes officers, noncommissioned officers, petty officers, and privates.

According to the National Defense Ministry records, the ground, air, and naval forces are made up of 495,000 petty officers and privates. Meanwhile, 36,700 officers, 59,400 noncommissioned officers, and 10,320 civilian personnel are serving with the Turkish Armed Forces. Of the 495,000 petty officers and privates, 427,000 are serving with the ground forces, 37,000 with the Navy, and 31,000 with the Air Force. A total of 5,500 [as published] officers are serving with the ground forces. Meanwhile, 27,200 noncommissioned officers are serving with the ground forces, 10,800 with the Navy, and 21,400 with the Air Force.

The naval inventory is made up of four frigates, 12 destroyers, four escort ships, 15 submarines, 15 gunboats, six patrol boats, seven tank landing craft, 72 landing craft, nine minelayers, 25 minesweepers, 18 helicopters, and 23 naval patrol aircraft.

### Armored Vehicles Arrive From Germany

TA2711094390 Ankara ANATOLIA in English  
0920 GMT 27 Nov 90

[Text] Iskenderun (A.A)—A second consignment of military vehicles were unloaded in this southern port on Monday as part of a scheduled NATO military aid program to Turkey.

Some 117 personnel carriers and tanks were unloaded in the morning.

A first consignment of 189 armored personnel carriers arrived at Iskenderun aboard a German-flagged roll-on-roll-off ship along with 30 crates of equipment on Sunday.

Another shipment of various military vehicles is expected on Tuesday.

The vehicles have been brought from Germany as part of the reduction of conventional weapons within the framework of last week's Paris treaty between NATO and the Warsaw Pact to reduce conventional forces in Europe (CFE).

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